

THE

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L O N D O N

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VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a new Method, proper to acquaint the
Learner with THINGS, as well as PURE
LATIN Words.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The NINTH EDITION, with Additions.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,
Author of the ENGLISH-GRAMMAR, and Sur-
Master of St. PAUL's School.

D U B L I N :

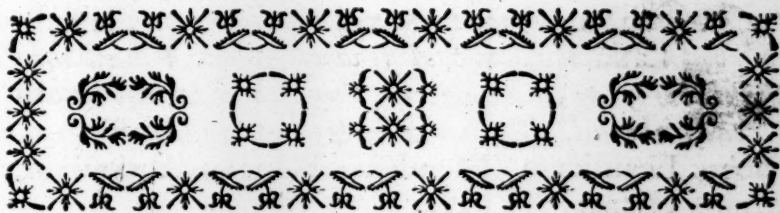
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T H E

P R E F A C E.

THE Burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary, at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word-Books do so frightfully swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions: But this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes. For why should a Person that is to be prepared for the Reading of *Cor-*
derius,

derius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbarisms, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently, will never be met with in any Classick, or good Latin Author? A few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Grossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hyspaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ever hinder his true Understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering *Arbustum*, for a *Sbrub*; *Carimen*, for one single Verse; *Humilitas*, for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; *Humilis*, for one that is endowed with it; *Camera*, for a Chamber; *Caminus*, for a Chimney; *Æs*, for Brass; *Pædagogus*, for a Schoolmaster; *Albumen*, the White of the Eye; *Laurus*, for a Laurel; and an endless Number of the like, which to repeat would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise, to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the Back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made up of but one sort of Words.

Whereas, a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure primitive Words, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the first easy School Authors: Which when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing

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creasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification, than a Heap of barren Words, as they are drily strung together in the ordinary Nomenclaturas.

This following Collection, I suppose will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting of a Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasimus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books afore-mentioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we were forced to receive, because it is observable, that some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more of the Classick Authors; and if for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page, among the Notes.

The true and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given, almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For, when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear, and
can

can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed, which signifies the Doer; as, from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So, when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being Compounded, signify To, Together; Down, or From; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth, Back, or Up; Under, Upon, or Over, he will presently know that Advocare, signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon, or over. So, he that knows what Amicus, Avarus, signify, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia mean: As, he that knows what Liber, Culter are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be Warm, to be Hot; the Significations of Tepos, Calor will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as, Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, Respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides, many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans;
and

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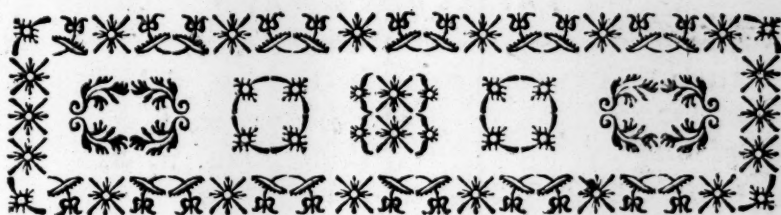
and therefore, you cannot expect Latin Words for them; since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. We have printed the Words that come from the Latin, in the Roman Character, and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

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THE
L O N D O N
VOCABULARY.

CHAP. I.
OF THINGS.

A THING
bath

A Name

A Sign

A Mark, or Note

A Mode, or Manner

A Kind

A Part

Or Member

R ES, ei, f.

Nōmēn, nomīnis, n.

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

Gēnus, ěris, n.

Pars, tis, f.

Membrum, i, n.

A PART is

An Half

A Fragment, or broken Piece

A Crum, or little Piece

Dīmīdium, i, n.

Fruſtum, i, n.

Mīca, æ, f.

B

THINGS

The L O N D O N

THINGS have also their

Cause	Causa, æ, f.
Nature	Nātūra, æ, f.
Fortune	Fortūna, æ, f.
Beginning	Principium, ii, n.
End	Finis, is, d.
Order	Ordo, inis, m.
Time	Tempus, ōris, n.
Number	Nūmerus, i, m.
Place	Locus, i, m.
Space	Spātium, i, n.

A THING is

The World	Mundus, i, m.
A Body	Corpus, ōris, n.
The Sky	Æther, ēris, m.
A Spirit	Spiritus, us, m.

God created the World out of

Nothing	Nihilum, i, n.
---------	----------------

In a BODY there is

Matter	Māterīa, æ, f.
Form	Forma, æ, f.
Figure	Fīgūra, æ, f.

In the SKY there are

The Sun	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light	Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun-Beam	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is with-held, there is made

A Shadow	Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness	Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT is

God	Dēus, i, m.
An Angel	Angēlus, i, m.

A Mind



VOCABULARY.

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A Mind

Mens, tis, f.

A Soul

Or, ° Anīmus, i, m.

A Devil

° Anīma, æ, f.

¹Diabōlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven

²Cælum, i, n.

The Element

° Elémentum, i, n.

Hell

³

CHAP. II.

Of the ELEMENTS.

In the World are four ELEMENTS, or Beginnings of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

IGnis, is, m.

Aër, ëris, m.

° Aqua, æ, f.

Tellus, ūris, f.

From the FIRE cometh

A Spark

Scintilla, æ, f.

Smoak

Fūmus, i, m.

A Flame

Flamma, æ, f.

Soot

Fūlīgo, īnis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand

Torris, is, m.

A Live, or Hot Coal

Prūna, æ, f.

Embers, or warm Ashes

Fāvilla, æ, f.

After the FIRE there remain

A Dead Coal

Carbo, onis, m.

A Dead or Quench'd Brand

Tītīo, ōnis, m.

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.

² In the Plural Cæli, Cælorum, m.

³ Loci Inferni.

*Asbes**Or Cinders*

Cīnis, ěris, m.

*Or, Cīner**In the AIR are**A Cloud**A Fog or Mist**A Steam**The Rainbow**A Wind**A gentle Wind*

Nūbes, is, f.

Nĕbŭla, æ, f.

Vāpor, ōris, m.

Iris, ĭdis, f.

Ventus, i, m.

Aura, æ, f.

*The Four Chief Winds are**The East Wind**The West Wind**The North Wind**The South Wind*

Eurus, i, m.

Zephyrus, i, m.

Aquilo, ōnis, m.

Auster, tri, m.

*From a CLOUD cometh**Rain**Snow**Hail**Dew**Frost**Hoar or white Frost**Thunder**A Thunder-bolt**Lightning*

Plŭvia, æ, f.

Nix, nivis, f.

Grando, dīnis, f.

Ros, rōris, m.

Gĕlu, n. *Undeclined*

Pruīna, æ, f.

Tōnĭtru, n. *Undeclined*

Fulmen, ĭnis, n.

Fulgur, ūris, n.

*Rain if it falls close or thick, is**A Shower*

Imber, ris, m.

*Rain if it be fierce, is**A great Shower, or Storm*

Nimbus, i, m.

*WATER is**A Spring or Fountain**A River**A Wave**The Sea*

Fons, tis, m.

Rīvus, i, m.

Or, Amnis, is, m.

Unda, æ, f.

Măre, is, n.

¹ This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

VOCABULARY.

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The Main Sea that compasseth the World is

The Ocean

| *Océānus, i, m.*

A River bath

A Bank

| *Rīpa, æ, f.*

A Brink

| *Margo, inis, d. rather m.*

A Channell

| *Alveus, i, m.*

A Whirlpool

| *Vortex, icis, m.*

A Gulf

| *Gurges, itis, m.*

A Shallow or Ford

| *Vādum, i, n.*

From WATER cometh

A Drop

| *Gutta, æ, f.*

A Bubble

| *Bulla, æ, f.*

Foam, or Froth

| *Spūma, æ, f.*

Ice

| *Glācies, ei, f.*

WATER, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into

A Pool or Pond

| *Stagnum, i, n.*

A Lake

| *Lācus, us, m.*

A Marsh or Fen

| *Pālus, ūdis, f.*

A Ditch

| *Lācūna, æ, f.*

The Sea hath

A Shore

| *Lītus, ōris, n.*

A Haven, or Port

| *Portus, us, m.*

A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay

| *Sinus, us, m.*

An Arm, or Strait

| *Frētum, i, n.*

Land inclosed with Sea or Water, is

An Isle, or Island

| *Insūla, æ, f.*

The EARTH is

Land

| *Terra, æ, f.*

Ground

| *Humus, i, f.*

Firm Ground

| *Solum, i, n.*

| *Or, Fundus, i, m.*

Upon the EARTH is

An Hill

| *Collis, is, m.*

A Mountain, or great Hill

| *Mons, tis, m.*

A plain Field

| *Campus, i, m.*

A Vale,

6 The L O N D O N

A Vale, or Valley

Vallis, is, f.

A Rock

Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH mixed with Water is

Mud

Līmus, i, m.

Mire, or Dirt

Cœnum, i, n.

Or, Lūtum, i, n.

EARTH without Water is

Dust

Pulvis, ěris, m.

Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

A Turf

Cespes, ětis, m.

A Clod of Earth is

Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of EARTH are

Clay

Argilla, æ, f.

Marl, or white Earth

Marga, æ, f.

Ruddle, or Red Oker

Rūbrīca, æ, f.

Chalk

Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH is taken

A Mineral

Minēra, æ, f.

A Plant

Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

CHAP. III.

OF MINERALS and METALS.

The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Oer.

A MINERAL is

J^{Uice}
A Metal
A Stone

S^{Uccus}, i, m.
Metallum, i, n.
Lapis, idis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt
Alum
Sulphur
Amber

Säl, is, m.
Alūmen, ĩnis, n.
Sulfur, ũris, n.
Succinum, i, n.

A¹ METAL is all that which is dug and taken out of the EARTH, as,

Gold
Silver
Lead
Copper
Tin
Iron

Aurum, i, n.
Argentum, i, n.
Plumbum, i, n.
Æs, æris, n.
Stannum, i, n.
Ferrum, i, n.

Out of LEAD is made

Red Lead
Called by the Moderns
White Lead

Sandyx, ĩcis, f.
Mīnium, i, n.
Cerussa, æ, f.

Artificial METALS [such as are made by the Art of Man] are those which are made of Copper, and the Calaminary Stone, called Brass—Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel

| Chälybs, ũbis, m.

¹ This Word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan*, &c. for the MINE itself.

From

*From Copper or Brasse cometh a green Rust, or
Verdigrease*

| Ærūgo, īnis, f.

METALS are dug out of

A Mine

| Fōdīna, æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry, (fossile) Body, and is

Sand

| Arēna, æ, f.

Gravel

| Glārēa, æ, f.

A big Stone

| Sāxum, i, n.

A Flint Stone

| Sīlex, īcis, d.

A Pumice Stone

| Pūmex, īcis, m.

A Whetstone

| Cos, ōtis, f.

A Marble

| Marmor, ōris, n.

A Loadstone

| Magnes, ētis, m.

A Jewell

| Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL or Precious Stone is

A Diamond

| Adāmas, antis, m.

A Sapphire

| Sapphīrus, i, f.

A Chrysolite

| Chrysōlītus, i, f.

An Emerald

| Smāragdus, i, m.

A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-

| Pyrōpus, i, m.

A Jasper

[lour

| Jaspis, īdis, f.

An Agate

| Achātes, æ, or is, m.

Like to Jewels are

Classe

| Vitrum, i, n.

A Crystal

| Crystallus, i, f.

A Pearl

| Or, Crystallum, i, n.

| Margārīta, æ, f.

C H A P. IV.
O F P L A N T S.

A P L A N T is

A N Herb
A S H R U B
A T R E EH Erba, æ, f.
Frutex, icis, m.
Arbor, ōris, f.

An HERB is

Grass

Flax

Allmanner of Corn or Grain

Grāmen, inis, n.

Līnum, i, n.

Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bur

Fern or Brakes

Hemlock

Hyssop

A Lilly

Mallow

Marygold

Marjoram

Mint

Moss

A Mushbroom, or Toadstool

A Nettle

Parsly

A Poppy

A Rusb

Saffron

Sage

Sorrel

Sea-Weed

Southern-Wood

A Thistle

Lappa, æ, f.

Fīlix, icis, f.

Cīcūta, æ, f.

Hyssopus, i, f.

Līlīum, ii, n.

Malva, æ, f.

Caltha, æ, f.

- Amārācus, i, m.

Mentha, æ, f.

Muscus, i, m.

Fungus, i, m.

Urtica, æ, f.

- Apīum, ii, n.

Pāpāver, ēris, n.

Juncus, i, m.

Crōcus, i, m.

Salvia, æ, f.

Lāpāthus, i, m.

Alga, æ, f.

- Abrōtōnum, i, n.

Carduus, i, m.

C

Thyme

Thyme

Thymus, i, m. &

Thymum i, n.

Vervain

Verbēna, æ, f.

A Violet

Viōla, æ, f.

Worm-wood

Abſinthium, i, n.

Eatable HERBS

° Olus, ěris, n.

An Artichoke

Cināra, æ, f.

Asparagus, Sperage or

Aspārāgus, i, m.

Sparowgrafs

Lettice

Lactūca, æ, f.

Coleworts

Brasſica, æ, f.

Which becoming beaded are called

Cabbage

| °

Eatable Roots are

Beet

Bēta, æ, f.

Garlick

Allium, ii. n.

A Leek

Porrum, i, n.

An Onion

Cēpe, is, n. &

Cēpa, æ, f.

Radish

Rāphānus, i, m.

A Turnip

Rāpum, i, n.

Oleraceuos FRUITS are

A Cucumber

| Cūcūmis, is, & ěris, m.

The biggest Sort of which Fruit is

A Pompion, or Pomkin

| Pēpo, ōnis, m.

A delicious Sort of which Fruit is

A Melon

| Mēlo, ōnis, m.

As the biggest Sort is

A Gourd

| Cūcurbīta, æ, f.

CORN is

Barley

| Hordēum. i, n.

Millet, or Grout

| Mīlīum, i, n.

An Oat

| —Avēna, æ, f.

° This is called Brasſica Căpītāta.

Rice

V O C A B U L A R Y. 11

Rice	° Oryza, æ, f.
Wheat	° Ador, ōris, n.
<i>Whence cometh</i>	
Meal or Flower	Fārīna, æ, f.
Bran	Furfur, ūris, n.
PULSE	Lēgūmen, īnis. n.
is	
A Bean	Fāba, æ, f.
Darnel	Lōlūm, īi, n.
Lentils	Lens, tis, f.
A Pea	Pīsum, i. n.
Vetches, or Tares	Vīcīa, æ, f.

In CORN is

The Bread	° Arīsta, æ, f.
An Ear	Spīca, æ, f.
A Grain, or single Corn	Grānum, i, n.
An Husk	Glūma, æ, f.
The Stalk	Culmus, i, m.
Standing CORN is	Sēges, ētis, f.
A mixture of sundry Grains	
Or Mescelline is	Farrāgo, īnis, f.

C H A P. V.

OF TREES and SHRUBS.

*A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just
Bigness of a Tree; such is*

T HE Bramble	R ° Ubus, i, m. or f.
The Juniper	Jūnīpērus, f.
Ivy	Hēdēra, æ, f.
The Myrtle	Myrtus, i, f.
A Reed	Calāmus, i. m.
	Or,° Arundo, īnis, f.
The Rose Bush	Rōsa, æ, f.
The Tamarisk	Myrīca, æ, f.

<i>The Vine</i>	Vītis, is, f.
<i>beareth</i>	
<i>A Bunch of Grapes</i>	- Uva, æ, f.
<i>A Vine Leaf is</i>	Pampīnus, i, m.

POME-BEARING Trees are

<i>The Apple-tree</i>	Mālus, i, f.
<i>The Fig-tree</i>	Fīcus, us, f.
<i>The Medlar-tree</i>	Mespīlus, i, f.
<i>The Pear-tree</i>	Pyrus, i, f.
<i>The Service or Sorb-tree</i>	Sorbus, i, f.

PLUMB-BEARING Trees are

<i>The Cherry-tree</i>	Cērāsus, i, f.
	Oliva, æ, f.
<i>The Olive-tree</i>	Or, ^o Olēa, æ, f.
<i>The Palm-tree</i>	Palma, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb-tree</i>	Prūnus, i, f.

BERRY-BEARING Trees are

<i>The Bay-tree</i>	Laurus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Box-tree</i>	Buxus, i, f.
<i>The Elder-tree</i>	Sambūcus, i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-tree</i>	Mōrus, i, f.
<i>The Yew-tree</i>	Taxus, i, f.

NUT-BEARING Trees are

<i>The Almond-Tree</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>The Beech-Tree</i>	Fāgus, i, f.
<i>The Filberd-Tree</i>	Corylus, i, f.
<i>The Walnut-Tree</i>	¹ Juglans, dis, f.

FOREST-TREES are

<i>The Alder-tree</i>	Alnus, i, f.
<i>The Ash-tree</i>	Fraxīnus, i, f.
<i>The wild Ash</i>	Ornus, i, f.
<i>The Birch-tree</i>	Bētŭla, æ, f.
<i>The Cedar-tree</i>	Cedrus, i, f.
<i>The Cork tree</i>	Sūber, ěris, n.

¹ Arbor is understood.

<i>The Cypress-tree</i>	Cupressus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Elm</i>	Ulmus, i, f.
<i>The Fir-tree</i>	° Abies, ētis, f.
<i>The Lime, or Linden-tree</i>	Tilia, æ, f.
<i>The Maple</i>	° Acer, ēris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>	Quercus, us, f.
<i>An Oak of the hardest kind</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	° Ilex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pinus, us, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plātānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i>	Populus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Salix, icis, f.

TREES bear

<i>Fruit</i>	Fructus, us, m.
<i>is</i>	
<i>A Pome</i>	Pōmum, i, n.
<i>A Nut</i>	Nux, ūcis, f.
<i>A Berry</i>	Bacca, æ, f.
<i>A POME is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is</i>	
<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cer. sum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Ficus, i, or us, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	° Oliva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The sorb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.
<i>A NUT is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Shell; such is</i>	
<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	° Castānēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filberd</i>	° Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	° Juglans, dis, f.

° These are Adjectives, the word *Nux* being understood.

A BERRY

*A BERRY is a small round Fruit growing on Trees or
Sbrubs ; such is*

<i>A Grape</i>	° Acīnus, i, m.
<i>A Mulberry</i>	Mōrum, i, n.
<i>A Strawberry</i>	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

SPICE

is

° Arōma, tis, n.

Cinnamon

Cāsia, æ, f.

Or, Cinnamum, i, n. in Ov.

Ginger

Zingīber, ěris, n.

Mace

Macis, ĩdis, f. *in Plautus*

Pepper

Pīper, eris, n.

The OAK bears

An Oak-Corn, or Acorn | Glans, dis, f.

From TREES also come

Frankincense

Thūs, thūnis, n.

Pitch

Pix, pīcis, f.

Rosin

Rēsīna, æ, f.

PARTS of a PLANT are

The Root

Rādix, ĩcis, f.

The Stump

Stirps, is, f.

The Stalk

Caulis, is, f.

The Bark

Cortex, ĩcis, d.

A Bough or Branch

Rāmus, i, m.

A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon

Surcūlus, i, m.

A Sucker or Shoot, that

grows out of the Roots,

Stōlo, ōnis, m.

or Sides of the Stock

A fresh or green Leaf

Frons, dis, f.

A dead or withered Leaf

Fōlium, ii, n.

A Blossom or Flower

Flos, flōris, m.

TREES have

Wood

| Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot

| Nōdus, i, m.

Of

*Of Wood is made**A Faggot*

| Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut bath**A Shell*

| Pūtāmen, ĩnis, n.

A Kernel

| Nuclĕus, i, m.

*Trees growing together make**A Wood*

Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest

Saltus, us, m.

A Grove

Nĕmus, ōris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to
some God, is*

Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees
is*

Arbūstum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Wil-
lows is*

Sālĭctum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Oaks
is*

Quercĕtum, i, n.

C H A P. VI.

O F I N S E C T S.

A N Animal, or
Living Creature
*bath***A** Nĭmal, ālis, n.*Life*

Vĭta, æ, f.

Sense

Sensus, us, m.

Sex

Sexus, us, m.

*There are five outward SENSES**The SIGHT*

Vĭsus, us, m.

The HEARING

Audĭtus, us, m.

The SMELL

Odŏrātus, us, m.

The TASTE

Gustus, us, m.

The TOUCH or FEELING

Tactus, us, m.

By

By the SENSES are perceived

Colour	Color, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sonus, i, m.
Or Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent, or Smell	ⁱ Odor, ōris, m.
Taste, or Relish	Sapor, ōris, m.

Besides the five OUTWARD SENSES above-mentioned, there are three INWARD SENSES given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	¹
The Fancy	²
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The SENSES at REST are called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
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By its SEX a Living Creature is

A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmīna, æ, f.

An ANIMAL is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	³ Serpens, tis,, d.
	Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	ⁱ Avis, is, f.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, īnis, m.

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, in some Part of their Bodies.

CREEPING INSECTS are

A Worm	Vermis, is, m.
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¹ Called *Sensus communis*.

² Phantāsia, æ, f.

³ *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

<i>An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire</i>	Formīca, æ, f.
<i>A Caterpillar</i>	Erūca, æ, f.
<i>A Flea</i>	Pūlex, ĩcis, m.
<i>A Glow-Worm</i>	Cīcīndēla, æ, f.
<i>An Horse-Leech</i>	Hīrūdo, ĩnis, f.
<i>A Louse</i>	Pēdicūlus, i, m.
<i>A Moth</i>	Tīnēa, æ, f.
<i>Nits</i>	Lendes, ium, f.
<i>A Silk-Worm</i>	Bombyx, ŷcis, m.
<i>A Snail</i>	Līmax, ācis, d.
<i>A Spider</i>	Arānēa, æ, f.
<i>A Water-Spider</i>	Tīpūla, æ, f.
<i>A Tick</i>	Rīcīnus, i, m.
<i>A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch</i>	Cimex, ĩcis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are

<i>A Bee</i>	Apis, is, f.
<i>A Beetle</i>	Scārabæus, i, m.
<i>A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-fly</i>	Asīlus, i, m.
<i>A Butter-fly</i>	Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Cical, or Baulm Cricket</i>	Cīcāda, æ, f.
<i>A Cricket</i>	Gryllus, i, m.
<i>A Fly</i>	Musca, æ, f.
<i>A Gnat</i>	Cūlex, ĩcis, m.
<i>A Grasshopper, or Locust</i>	Lōcūsta, æ, f.
<i>A Spanish-fly</i>	Canthāris, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Wasp</i>	Vespa, æ, f.
<i>An Hornet, or Great Wasp</i>	Crābro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>	Fūcus, i, m.
<i>bath not</i>	
<i>A Sting</i>	Acūlēus, i, m.

SERPENT, or CREEPER is

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	Vīpēra, æ, f.
<i>An Asp</i>	Aspis, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Basilisk</i>	Bāsilicus, i, m.

¹ This INSECT is unknown in *England* and *Ireland*, but very common in *Italy*.

<i>A Dragon</i>	Drăco, ōnis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>	Lăcertus, i, m.
<i>A Salamander</i>	Sălămandra, æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>	Scorpius, ii, m.
<i>A Snake</i>	Or, Scorpio, ōnis, m.
	Cölüber, bri, m.
<i>A Water-Snake</i>	Natrix, icis, m.
	Or, Hydrus, i, m.
<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	<i>A Bee in</i>
<i>maketh</i>	Alveäre, is, n.
<i>Honey</i>	Alvearium, ii, n.
<i>An Honey-comb</i>	Mel, lis, n.
<i>Wax</i>	Fävus, i, m.
<i>A Swarm of Bees</i>	Cëra, æ, f.
	Exāmen, inis, n.

C H A P. VII.

O F B I R D S.

Singing BIRDS are

A <i>Black Bird</i>	M ^o Erŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Chaffinch</i>	Fringilla, æ, f.
<i>A Goldfinch</i>	Cardüēlis, is, f.
	Or, ^o Acanthis, idis, f.
<i>A Greenfinch</i>	Chlōris, idis, f.
	Or, Vireō, ōnis, m.
<i>A Lark</i>	^o Alauda, æ, f.
<i>A Nightingale</i>	Luscīnīa, æ, f.
<i>A Quail</i>	Cōturnix, icis, f.
<i>A Robon Red Breast</i>	Erithacus, i, m.
<i>A Starling or Stare</i>	Sturnus, i, m.
<i>A Thrush</i>	Turdus, i, m.
<i>A Titmouse</i>	Pārus, i, m.

BIRDS

VOCABULARY. 19

BIRDS which live about, or in WATRY PLACES,
are

<i>A Coot</i>	Fūlica, æ, f.
<i>A Crane</i>	& Fūlix, icis, f.
<i>A Didapper, or Dab-chick</i>	Grus, ūis, d.
<i>A Duck</i>	Mergus, i, m.
<i>A Goose</i>	° Anās, ātis, f.
<i>An Heron</i>	Anser, ēris, m.
<i>A Pelican</i>	Ardēa, æ, f.
<i>A Stork</i>	Pēlicānus, i, m.
<i>A Swan</i>	Cīcōnia, æ, f.
<i>A Water Wagtail</i>	° Olor, ōris, m.
<i>King's-Fisher</i>	Or, Cygnus, i, m.
	Mōtācilla, æ, f.
	Alcyon, ōnis, f.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

<i>A Crow, or Rook</i>	Cornix, icis, f.
<i>A Cuckow</i>	Cūcūlus, i, m.
<i>An Eagle</i>	° Aquīla, æ, f.
<i>An Hawk</i>	Accīpiter, tris, m.
<i>A Kite, or Glead</i>	Milvus, i, m.
<i>A Magpie, or Pianet</i>	Pīca, æ, f.
<i>An Owl</i>	Noctūa, æ, f.
<i>A Parrot</i>	Or, Bubo, ōnis, d.
<i>A Raven</i>	Psttācus, i, m.
<i>A Vulture</i>	Corvus, i, m.
	Vultur, ūris, m.
	Or, Vulturius, ii, m. Phæd.

BIRDS dwelling about the House are

<i>A Cock</i>	Gallus, i, m.
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Whose Female is

<i>An Hen</i>	Gallīna, æ, f.
<i>A Dove, or Pigeon</i>	Cōlūmbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	Passer, ēris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>	Hīrundo, īnis, f.

A Cock being gelt is called

A Capon

| Căpo, ōnis, m.
| Or, Căpus, i, m.

Besides these BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as,

A Bat

| Vespertilio, ōnis, m.

An Hedge Sparrow

| Currūca, æ, f.

A Partridge

| Perdix, īcis, d.

A Pheasant

| Phāsīanus, i, m.

A Ring Dove

| Palumbes, is, m. & f.

A Turtle Dove

| Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD hath

A Bill, or Beak

| Rostrum, i, n.

A Comb, or Crest

| Crista, æ, f.

A Wing

| Ala, æ, f.

A Feather

| Plūma, æ, f.

An hard Feather, or Quill

| Penna, æ, f.

A Crow, or Crop

| Inglūvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

A Nest

| Nīdus, i, m.

*An Egg
bath*

| Ovum, i, n.

A White

| Albūmen, īnis, n.

A Yolk

| Vitellus, i, m.

A Fowler, or Bird-catcher

| Auceps, cūpis, m. & f.

Catcheth BIRDS with

Birdlime

| ¹ Viscus, i, m.
| Or, Viscum, i, n.

And puts them into

A Cage, or Aviary

| ^o Aviāriūm, ii, n.

¹ Also a Shrub growing in Oak-Trees, called Mistletoe, or Misseldine.

C H A P. VIII.

O f F I S H E S.

River and Pond FISHES are

A *N Eel*
A Gudgeon

*A Pearch**A Pike**A Tench*

A *Nguilla, æ, f.*
Gōbius, ii, m.
Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
Perca, æ, f.
Lūciŭs, ii, m.
Tinca, æ, f.

*Sea FISH are**A Dolphin**A Mullet**An Oyſter**A Whale*

Delphīnus, i, m.
Mugil, īlis, m.
Oſtrēa, æ, f.
Bālæna, æ, f.

*FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are**A Crab Fiſh**A Salmon*

Cancer, cri, m.
Salmo, ōnis, m.

*FISHES have**Gills**| Branchiæ, ārum, f.**Instead of Feet they have**Fins**| Pinnæ, ārum, f.**FISHES have alſo**Scales**| Squāma, æ, f.**FISH that are covered with*

A S H E L L
are called

*Shell-Fiſh**A Fiſherman**catcheth FISH with**An Hoſk**A Net**Salt Fiſh is**| Teſta, æ, f.*

Conchyliā, ōrum, pl. n.
Piſcātor, ōris, m.

*Hāmus, i, m.**Rēte, is, n.**Salsāmentum, i, n.*

C H A P.

C H A P. IX.

Of Four-Footed B E A S T S.

*Some are Tame,**as*

CATTLE **P**^o Ecus, ōris, n.
The labouring Beast | **J**umentum, i, n.
The Four footed Creature which flieth from Men is
called

A WILD Beast | ¹ Fēra, æ, f.
Cattle is

All Sorts of Neat

Ox, Bull, or Cow, | Bos, bōvis, m. & f.
A Bull | Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Cow | Vācca, æ, f.
An He Goat | Hircus, i, m.
A Gelded Goat | Cāper, ri, m.
An Hog | Porcus, i, m.
A Ram | ^o Arīes, ētis, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep | ^o Ovis, is, f.

A Cow brings forth

A Calf | Vitulus, i, m.

A RAM gelded is called

A Wether | Vervex, ēcis, m.

A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called

An Heifer | Jūvenca, æ, f.
A She Goat | Cāpra, æ, f.

¹ *This is an Adjective, Bestia or Pēcus being understood.*

brings

brings forth

<i>A young Goat, or Kid</i>	Hœdus, i, m.
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A SHEEP brings forth

A Lamb | Agnus, i, m.

<i>A Sow</i>	¹ Sus, fuis, com.
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brings forth

<i>A Pig</i>	Porcellus, i, m.
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A PIG *not gelded* is called

A Boar Pig 8 | Verres, i, m.

A PIG gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | ² Mājālīs, is, m.

Labouring BEASTS are

An Afs | ° Asinus, i, m.

<i>A Camel</i>	<i>Cămēlus, i, m.</i>
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<i>An Elephant</i>	° Elēphas, antis, m.
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An Horſe | Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare | ° Equa, æ, f.

4 Mūla	Mūlus, i, m.
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& Mūla, æ, f.

To an HORSE belong

A Bridle | Frænum, i, n.

A Saddle | Ephippium, ii, n.

WILD BEASTS *are*

Simius, ii, m.

Or, Simia, x, f.

<i>A Bear</i>	Ursus, i, m.
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<i>A wild Boar</i>	° Aper, pri, m.
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<i>A Coney, or Rabbit</i>	Cuniculus, i, m.
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¹ *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

² *Porcus* is understood.

A Deer

<i>A¹ Deer</i>	Dāma, æ, com.
<i>A Fox</i>	Vulpes, is, f.
<i>An Hart, or Stag</i>	Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

<i>An Hind</i>	Cerva, æ, f.
<i>which bringeth forth</i>	
<i>A Fawn</i>	Hinnūlus, i, m.
<i>An Hare</i>	Lēpus, ōris, m.
<i>An Hedge Hog</i>	Echīnus, i, m.
<i>A Lion</i>	Leo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

<i>A Lioness</i>	Lēana, æ, f.
<i>A Leopard</i>	Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>	Talpa, æ, d.
<i>A Monkey, or Marmoset</i>	Cercōpithēcus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>	Lynx, cis, d.
<i>A Panther</i>	Panthēra, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>	Hystrix, icis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>	Sciūrus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>	Tigris, idis, is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>	Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS that dwell about the House are

<i>A Dog, or Bitch</i>	Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i>	Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i>	Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>	²
<i>A Weasel</i>	Mustēla, f.

A Mouse is taken in

<i>A Mouse-Trap</i>	Muscīpūla, æ, f.
	Or, Muscīpūlum, i, n,
	Phæd.

Four-footed Beasts that live as well by Water as Land, are

<i>A Beaver</i>	Fīber, ri, m.
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¹ The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

² Commonly called *Sorex*.

<i>A Crocodile</i>	Cröcödīlus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>	Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>	Testūdo, īnis, f.
<i>A Number of Small Cattle, as Sheep, &c. is called</i>	
<i>A Flock</i>	Gre ^x , grēgis, m.
<i>A Number of Large Cattle, as Oxen, &c. is called</i>	
<i>An Herd</i>	Armentum, i, n.
<i>A little Dog, Whelp, Kit- ling, the Young of all Beasts is</i>	Cātūlus, i, m.

BEASTS have [some]

<i>An Hoof</i>	Ungūla, æ, f.
<i>An Horn</i>	Cornu, n.
<i>A Tail</i>	Cauda, æ, f.
<i>A Skin</i>	Pellis, is, f.
<i>An Hide</i>	Tergus, ōris, n.
<i>Any Skin, or Leather is</i>	Cōrium, ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

<i>A Bristle</i>	Sēta, æ, f.
<i>Or, Hair or Shag</i>	Pīlus, i, m.
<i>Or, Wool</i>	Lāna, æ, f.
<i>A Fleece of Wool is</i>	Vellus, ēris, n.

The BULL, OX, and COW are remarkable for the
Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called

<i>The Dew Lap</i>	Pālēar, āris, n.
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The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

<i>Snout, or Trunk</i>	Prōboſcis
	Or, Promuſcis, īdis, f.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

<i>Beard</i>	Barba, æ, f.
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The HORSE is remarkable for his

<i>Mane</i>	Jūba, æ, f.
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Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

<i>Sewet, or Tallow</i>	Sēbum, i, n.
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He that keepeth SHEEP is

<i>A Shepherd who hath</i>	Pastor, ōris, m.
<i>A Crook, or Staff</i>	Pǣdum, i, n.
<i>A Scrip, or Wallet</i>	Pēra, æ, f.
<i>An Huntsman hath</i>	Vēnātor, ōris, m.
<i>An Hunting-Staff, or Pole</i>	Vēnābūlum, i, n.
<i>And allures the Beasts out of their</i>	
<i>Cave, or Den into</i>	Cavērna, æ, f.
<i>A Pitfall</i>	Fōvēa, æ, f.
<i>A Ditch,</i>	Scrobs, is, d.
<i>Or, into</i>	
<i>A Net</i>	Castis, is, & ĭdis, m:

C H A P. X.

Of M A N, respecting his Age or Kindred.

A M A N by his Age is first

A <i>Babe, Infant, or Child that cannot yet speak then</i>	I <i>Nfans, tis.</i>
<i>A Boy, or Lad</i>	Pūer, i, m.
<i>Afterwards a young Man</i>	¹ Adōlescens, tis.
<i>A Grown Man</i>	Vir, vīri, m.
<i>An Old Man</i>	¹ Sēnex, sēnis.

¹ *Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.*

So

So in the other SEX there is

<i>An Infant, or Babe</i>	Infans—
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	Pŭella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid, or Virgin</i>	Virgo, ĩnis, f.
<i>A Grown Woman</i>	Mŭlier, ěris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i>	° Anus, us, f.

A Man by his KINDRED is

<i>A Father</i>	Pāter, ris, m.
<i>A Grand-Father</i>	° Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Fĭlius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand-Child</i>	Nĕpos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frāter, tris, m.
<i>A Father-in-Law</i>	Sŏcer, ěri, m.
<i>A Son-in-Law</i>	Gĕner, ěri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

<i>A Step-Father</i>	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
<i>A Step-Son</i>	Prĭvignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patrŭus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	° Avuncŭlus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>	¹
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son.</i>	² Patrŭĕlis, is, m.

A Woman by her KINDRED is

<i>A Mother</i>	Māter, tris, f.
<i>A Grand-Mother</i>	° Avĭa, æ, f.
<i>A Daughter</i>	Fĭlia, æ, f.
<i>A Grand-Daughter</i>	Neptis, tis, f.
<i>A Sister</i>	Sŏror, ōris, f.
<i>A Mother-in-Law</i>	Sŏcrus, us, f.

¹ *A Nephew is called, Fĭlius Frātris, or Fĭlius Sŏrŏris.*

² *It is an Adjective, Frāter being understood.*

A Daughter-in-Law
A Step-Mother
A Step-Daughter
A Niece

Nūrus, rus, f.
 Nōvērca, æ, f.
 Privīgna, æ, f.

A Man too big is

A Giant

| Gīgas, antis, m.

A Man too little is

A Dwarf

| Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.

Proper Names.

The Proper Names of Men are

Adam
Abraham
Anthony
Benjamin
Charles
Edward
George
Henry
James
John
Mark
Paul
Peter
Richard
Robert
William

Adāmus, i, m.
 Abrahāmus, i, m.
 Antōnius, i, m.
 Benjamīnus, i, m.
 Cārōlus, i, m.
 Edvārdus, i, m.
 Georgīus, i, m.
 Henricus, i, m.
 Jacōbus, i, m.
 Joānnes, is, m.
 Marcus, i, m.
 Paulus, i, m.
 Petrus, i, m.
 Ricardus, i, m.
 Robertus, i, m.
 Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are

Ann
Catharine
Elizabeth
Eve
Hannah
Jane
Joan

Anna, æ, f.
 Cāthārīna, æ, f.
 Elizabētha, æ, f.
 Eva, æ, f.
 Hanna, æ, f.
 Jāna, æ, f.
 Joanna, æ, f.

¹ *A Neice is called, Fīlia Frātris, or Fīlia Sōrōris.*

Mary

Mary
 Sarab
 Susan

Maria, æ, f.
 Sara, æ, f.
 Sufanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few proper Names purely in Compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

C H A P. XI.

Of the PARTS of a Man's BODY.

PARTS of the BODY are

THE Head
 The Trunk
 A Limb

C^o Aput, itis, n.
 Truncus, i, m.
 Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair

The Crown of the Head

The Ear

The Temples of the Head

The Face

Crīnis, is, m.
 Or, Cāpīllus, i, m.
 Vertex, icis, m.
 Auris, ris, f.
 Tempōra, um, pl. n.
 F cīes, ei, f.

In the FACE are

The Forehead

The Countenance

The Eye

The Nose

The Mouth

The Chin

Frons, tis, f.
 Vultus, us, m.
^o Ocūlus, i, m.
 Nāsus, i, m.
 Os, oris, n.
 Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

The White of the Eye

The Sight, or Apple of the Eye

ⁱ
 Pāpilla, æ, f.

ⁱ Called Album Oculi.

Out

Out of the EYE cometh

A Tear | Lacryma, æ, f.

The NOSE bath two

Nostrils | Nāres, ūm, pl. f.

To the MOUTH belong

The Lip | Lābium, ii, n.

Or, Lābrum, i, n.

The Outer Cheek | Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

The Gum | Gingīva, æ, f.

The Palate, or Roof of the | Palātum, i, n.

The Inner Cheek [Mouth | Bucca, æ, f.

The Tongue | Lingua, æ, f.

The Chap | Faux, cis, f.

The Throat | Guttur, ūris, n.

Between the Head and the Trunk is

The Neck | Collum, i, n.

Parts of the Neck are

The forepart, or the Throt- | Jūgūlum, i, n. & us, i. m.

The hinder Part [the

Or, the Nape or Crag | Cervix, īcis, f.

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | Gūla, æ, f.

The Part that lies betwixt the Bottom of the Neck and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Chest | Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | Pećtus, ōris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

where are

The Shoulder | Hūmērus, i, n.

The Mid-Back | Dorsum, i, n.

The Side | Lātus, ēris, n.

In

In the Breast is

<i>The Bosom</i>	Sinus, us, m.
<i>The Dug</i>	Mamma, æ, f.
<i>which bath</i>	
<i>A Nipple</i>	Păpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

<i>The Belly</i>	Venter, tris, m.
<i>The Navel</i>	Umbilicus, i, m.

Below which are.

<i>The lower Belly</i>	Abdōmen, ĩnis, n.
<i>The Groin</i>	Inguen, ĩnis, n.

In the hinder Part of the Abdōmen are

<i>The Loins</i>	Lumbus, i, m.
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At the lower End is

<i>The Breech</i>	Anus, i, m.
	Or, Pōdex, ĩcis, m.

Whose two Sides are called

<i>The Buttocks</i>	Nătes, ĩum, pl. f.
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Of the LIMBS.

*The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called*

<i>The Arm</i>	Brăchĭum, ii, n.
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The Place where we bend our ARM is called

<i>The Elbow</i>	Cŭbitus, i, m.
------------------	----------------

*The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called*

<i>The Fore-Arm</i>	Lăcĕrtus, i, m.
---------------------	-----------------

The Wrist

*All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends
of the Fingers is called*

<i>The Hand</i>	Mănus, us, f.
-----------------	---------------

The HAND being closed is

<i>The Fist</i>	Pugnus, i, m.
-----------------	---------------

¹ Called *Carpus*, i, m.

The

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

Parts of the HAND are

The Thumb | Pollex, ĭcis, m.

The Finger | Digĭtus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

A Nail | Unguis, is, m.

below

The Hip, or Haunch | Coxa, æ, f.

is

The Thigh | Or, Cōxendix, ĭcis, f.

which reaches to

The Knee | Gēnu, Undeclined.

The Back-Part of the KNEE is

The Ham | Pōples, ĭtis, m.

The Part from the KNEE to the ANKLE is

The Leg | Crus, crūris, n.

The Back-Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg | Sūra, æ, f.

The Foot is | Pes, pēdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep | ¹

The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Soal of the Foot | Planta, æ, f.

The FOOT hath

A Toe | ²

The great Toe is | Hallux, ūcis, m.
Or, Hallus, i, m.

In which Parts are

Skin | Cūtis, is, f.

Flesh | Cāro, carnis, f.

A Muscŭle | Muscūlus, i, m.

¹ Called Tarsus, i, m.

² Called Digĭtus Pedis.

<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sineu</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat, or Grease</i>	Adeps, ĩpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.
<i>Between the BONES is</i>	
<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, ĩnis, f.
<i>The inward Parts of the Body are</i>	
<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
<i>In the HEAD is</i>	
<i>The Brain</i>	Cērebrum, i, n.
<i>In the BREAST is</i>	
<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōdis, n.
<i>The Lungs, or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.
<i>In the BELLY is</i>	
<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
<i>In which are</i>	
<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventrĭculus, i, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the Sto-</i>	Stōm chus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i> [mach	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>The greatest Part of the Guts is covered with</i>	
<i>A Cawl</i>	Omentum, i, n.
<i>On the right Side of the upper Abdōmen lieth</i>	
<i>The Liver</i>	Jēcur, ōris, n.
	Or, Jecinōris.
<i>As on the left Side lieth</i>	
<i>The Spleen, or Milt</i>	Splen, ēnis, m.
<i>Then there are</i>	
<i>The two Reins, or Kidney</i>	Ren, rēnis, m.
<i>And the Bladder</i> [of Pifs	Vēsīca, æ, f.

C H A P. XII.

Of the B O N E S.

The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300, divided into the BONES of the HEAD, of the BODY, and of the LIMBS.

The BONES of the HEAD are

THE Skull
The Cheek Bone
Or Jaw Bone
With 32 Teeth

CRanium, ii, n.
Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Mala, & f.
Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back-Bone
Which hath 34
Joints, or turning Bones
24 Ribs
And the 2 shoulder Blades
The Shin Bone is

¹
Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
Scāpūla, æ, f.
Tībīa, æ, f.

The Humours of the BODY are

Blood
Gall
Milk
Phlegm
Choler
Melancholy
Excrements or Unclean-
nesses to be cast out of the
B O D Y,
are

Sanguis, īnis, m.
Fel, fellis, n.
Lac, lactis, n.
Pitūita, æ, f.
Bilis, is, f.
²
Excrēmenta, orum, pl. n.

Sūdor, ōris, m.
Sālīva, æ, f.

Sweat
Spittle

¹ Spina Dorsī.

² Bilis Atra.

Snot

Piss, or Urine

Dung

Blood coming from a

Wound is

Mūcūs, i, m.

Urina, æ, f.

Sturcus, ōris, n.

Cruor, ōris, m.

C H A P. XIII.

O F D I S E A S E S.

The BODY is subject to

A Wound
 A Sore, or Ulcer
 A Disease
 Death

V Ulnus, ěris, n.
 Ulcus, ěris, n.
 Morbus, i, m.
 Mors, tis, f.

A WOUND is caused by

A Stroke
 A Stripe, or Blow
 A Wale on the Flesh after
 Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
 Verber, ěris, n.
 Vībex, ĩcis, f.

After a WOUND is cured there remains

A Scar

Cicātrix, ĩcis, f.

D I S E A S E S are

A Consumption

A Cough

An Hydropsy

Or, Dropsy

The Fever, or Ague

The Gout

The Itch

Madness

Tābes, is, f.

Tussis, is, f.

Hydrops, ōpis, m.

Fēbris, is, f.

Pōdāgra, æ, f.

Scābies, ei, f.

Insānia, æ, f.

1 This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

The Plague
The Stone

Pestis, is, f.
Calcūlus, i, m.

The Physician

Mēdicus, i, m.

For the Curing of DISEASES *giveth*

Physic

Mēdicīna, æ, f.

He doth also sell

A Medicine

Mēdicāmen, īnis, n.

Or, A Remedy

Or, Rēmēdium, ii, n.

Poison

Vēnēnum, i, n.

An Ointment

Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no DISEASE, *there is*

Health, or Welfare

Sālus, ūtis, f.

Strength

Rōbur, ōris, n.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the MIND and its AFFEC- TIONS.

MAN *bath*

A MIND

Reason

WILL

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND
are

Love

Hatred

Joy

Pleasure

Hope

Desire

Fear

MENS, tis, f.

Or, Anīmus, i, m.

Ratio, ōnis, f.

Vōluntas, ātis, f.

Amor, ōris, m.

Odium, ii, n.

Gaudium, ii, n.

Vōluptas, ātis, f.

Spes, ei, f.

Dēsīdērīum, ii, n.

Tīmor, ōris, m.

Dread

Dread	Mētus, us, m.
Shame	Pūdor, ōris, m.
Anger	° Ira, æ, f.
Or, Rage	Fūror, ōris, m.
Envy	Invidiā, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with want of Food, or

Hunger	Fāmes, is, f.
--------	---------------

With want of Drink, or

Thirst	Sītis, is, f.
--------	---------------

Want of Food causeth

Leanness	Mācies, ei, f.
----------	----------------

Men have

Power, or Force	Vis, is, f.
Help, or Means	Ops, ōpis, f.
Aid	Auxilium, ii, n.
A Custom, or Manner to do	Mos, ōris, m.
A Work	° Opus, ěris, n.
A Charge	Mūnus, ěris, n.
Business	Nĕgōtium, ii, n.
Duty, or Office	Officium, ii, n.

Which should be done with

Counsel	Consilium, ii, n.
Art, or Skill	Ars, tis, f.
Care	Cūra, æ, f.
Study	Stūdium, ii, n.
Labour	Lābor, ōris, m.
Faithfulness	Fīdes, ei, f.
From Delay	Mōra, æ, f.
to do these things, cometh	
Loss, or Damage	Damnum, i, n.

C H A P. XV.

OF MEATS and DRINKS.

For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision, or Plenty
Food, or MEAT
DRINK

*All manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any thing that is
eaten with Bread (e-
specially Fish) is*

Cⁱ Opīa, æ, f.
Cībus, i, m.
Pōtus, us, m.

Pēnus, i, or us, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, ii, n.

For EATING there is

Bread

Butter

Cheese

Besides what

The Butcher

Sells in

The Shambles

Beef

Pānis, is, m.

Būtūrum, i, n.

Cāsēus, i, m.

Lānūs, ii, m.

Mācellum, i, n.

*The Romans expressed the Names of the Butcher's
Meat by two Words, as*

¹ Beef
Or, Ox Flesh

Lamb
Or, Lamb's Flesh

Mutton
Or, Sheep's Flesh

Pork
Or, Hog's Flesh

Veal
Or, Calf's Flesh

² Venison
² Flesh taken by hunting.

Cāro Būbūla

Cāro Agnīna

Cāro ⁱ Ovīna

Cāro Sūilla

Cāro Vī ūlīna

Cāro Fērīna

Of

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Plācenta, æ, f.
Pottage, or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap, or Water-gruel	Pūls, pultis, f.
Dainty Disbes	¹ Pulmentum, i, n.
For Sauce	Or, Pulmentārium, ii, n.
Men use	Condimentum, i, n.
Oil	° Olēum, i, n.
Vinegar	° Acetum, i, n.

Eating a Meal is

A Breakfast	Jentāculum, i, n.
A Dinner	Prandium, ii, n.
A common Supper	Cæna, æ, f.
A Bever, or Afternoons Luncheon	Mērenda, æ, f.

For DRINKING there is

Ale, or Beer	Cerviſia, æ, f.
Wine	Vīnum, i, n.
which hath	
Dregs, or Lees	Fæx, fæcis, f.
At a Feast	Convīvium, ii, n.
Or, a Banquet	° Epulum, i, n.
A Guest	Hospes, ūtis, m, & f.
eateth of	Or, Convīva, æ, m. & f.
Dainties, or good Chear	Daps, dāpis, f.
A Mefs, or Dish of Meat borne to the Table	Ferculum, i, n.

¹ These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soops or Ragouts.

A Morfel, or Mouthful, is | Buccēa, æ, f.

Bread is made by

A Baker

| Pistor, ōris, m.

Meat is dressed by

A Cook

| Cōquus, i, m.

in

A Cook's Shop

| Pöpīna, æ, f.

A Vintner, or Alehouse Man

| Caupo, ōnis, m.

Selleth Wine, or Ale

in

A Tavern, or Alehouse

| Caupōna, æ, f.

CH A P. XVI.

OF A P P A R E L.

For CLOATHING the Body

THE *Taylor*
maketh with

Thread

And a Needle

of

Cloth

A Garment

Sartor, ōris, m.

Filum, i, n.

Acus, us, f.

Pannus, i, m.

Vestis, is, f.

On the HEAD is worn

An Hat, or Cap

¹ Pilēum, i, n.

Or, Pilēus, i, m.

Or, Gālērus, i, m.

¹ The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the public Games, upon a Journey, or a warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pilēum, Gālērus, &c.

A Pe-

V O C A B U L A R Y.

41

A Peruke, or Perriwig | Căliendrum, i, n.

About the BODY is worn

<i>A close Coat</i>	Tŭnica, æ, f.
<i>A great Coat</i>	Lăcerna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding Coat</i>	Pěnŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	Pallium, ii, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

<i>Breeches</i>	¹ Fēmōrālĭa, um, pl. n.
<i>Stockings</i>	¹ Tĭbĭālĭa, um, pl. n.
<i>are tied with</i>	
<i>A Garter</i>	Periscēlis, ĭdis, f.
<i>A Shoemaker</i>	Sŭtor, ōris, m.
<i>maketh</i>	
<i>A Shoe</i>	Calcēus, i, m.
<i>A Buskin, or high Shoe</i>	Cōthurnus, i, m.
<i>A Sock</i>	Soccus, i, m.
<i>A Slipper</i>	² Crēpĭda, æ, f.
<i>A Boot, or Greave</i>	Ocrēa, æ, f.
<i>A Spur is</i>	Calcar, āris, n.
<i>A Button, or Buckle</i>	Fĭbŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Shoe-String, or Shoe-</i>	Corrĭgĭa, æ, f.
<i>Latchet</i>	
<i>A String, or Point</i>	Lĭgŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Girdle</i>	Cingŭlum, i, n.

¹ The Romans in no Respect differed more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings: Yet, instead of these, under their lower Coats, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were applied, they called Fēmōrālĭa, Tĭbĭālĭa.

² This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

G

A Fillet

40 The L O N D O N

A Morsel, or Mouthful, is | Buccēa, æ, f.

Bread is made by

A Baker | Pistor, ōris, m.

Meat is dressed by

A Cook | Cōquus, i, m.

in

A Cook's Shop | Pōpīna, æ, f.

A Vintner, or Alehouse Man | Caupo, ōnis, m.

Selleth Wine, or Ale

in

A Tavern, or Alehouse | Caupōna, æ, f.

C H A P. XVI.

OF A P P A R E L.

For CLOATHING the Body

THE Taylor
maketh with

Thread

And a Needle

of

Cloth

A Garment

SArtor, ōris, m.

Filum, i, n.

Acus, us, f.

Pannus, i, m.

Vestis, is, f.

On the HEAD is worn

An Hat, or Cap

¹ Pīlĕum, i, n.

Or, Pīlĕus, i, m.

Or, Gālĕrus, i, m.

¹ The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the public Games, upon a Journey, or a warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gālĕrus, &c.

A Pe-

V O C A B U L A R Y. 41

A Peruke, or Perriwig | Căliendrum, i, n.

About the Body is worn

<i>A close Coat</i>	Tunăca, æ, f.
<i>A great Coat</i>	Lăcărna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding Coat</i>	Pănula, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	Pallium, ii, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	Töga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

<i>Breeches</i>	¹ Fēmörälă, um, pl. n.
<i>Stockings</i>	¹ Tîbială, um, pl. n.
<i>are tied with</i>	
<i>A Garter</i>	Periscēlis, îdis, f.
<i>A Shoemaker</i>	Sûtor, ôris, m.
<i>maketh</i>	
<i>A Shoe</i>	Calcēus, i, m.
<i>A Buskin, or high Shoe</i>	Cōthurnus, i, m.
<i>A Sock</i>	Soccus, i, m.
<i>A Slipper</i>	² Crēpîda, æ, f.
<i>A Boot, or Greave</i>	Ocrēa, æ, f.
<i>A Spur is</i>	Calcar, âris, n.
<i>A Button, or Buckle</i>	Fîbûla, æ, f.
<i>A Shoe-String, or Shoe-</i>	Corrigia, æ, f.
<i>Latchet</i>	
<i>A String, or Point</i>	Lîgûla, æ, f.
<i>A Girdle</i>	Cingulum, i, n.

¹ The Romans in no Respect differed more from the Modern Drefs, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings: Yet, instead of these, under their lower Coats, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were applied, they called Fēmörälă, Tîbială.

² This is supposed to be the same with the Sölă, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

<i>A Fillet</i>	Vitta, æ, f.
<i>A thin Sash</i>	Fascia, æ, f.
<i>Or, Swadling Band</i>	
<i>On the FINGER is put</i>	
<i>A Ring</i>	Annulus, i, m.

C H A P. XVII.

O F B U I L D I N G S.

A <i>Building</i>	Æ <i>Des, ei, f.</i>
<i>Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as</i>	
<i>An House</i>	Dŏmus, us, & i, f.
<i>A Cot, or Cottage</i>	Căsa, æ, f.
<i>Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as</i>	
<i>A Palace</i>	Pălătium, ii, n.
<i>A Fort, or Castle</i>	Arx, cis. f.
<i>A Tower</i>	Turris, is, f.
<i>Or, for Religious Worship</i>	
<i>A Church</i>	Ecclēsia, æ, f.
<i>A Temple</i>	Templum, i, n.
<i>An Altar</i>	Ara, æ, f.
	Or, Altāre, is, n.
<i>For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health</i>	
<i>A Stove</i>	Hypŏcaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagnio</i>	Balnĕum, i, n.
<i>For selling of Goods there is</i>	
<i>A Shop</i>	Officīna, æ, f.
<i>For Passage they make</i>	
<i>A Way</i>	Vīa, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.
<i>For walking in there is</i>	
<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, us, f.
<i>A Court, or Yard</i>	Atrium, ii, n.

For

For Passage over the Water there is

A Bridge | Pons, tis, m.

For Passage for foul Water there is

A Common-Sewer | Clōāca, æ, f.

In a Building there are

A Wall | Pāries, ētis, m.

A Column, or Pillar | Cōlumna, æ, f.

A Chink, or Cranny | Rīma, æ, f.

A Corner | Angūlus, i, m.

Parts of a House are

The Gate | Jānua, æ, f.

Or, the Outer Door | Fōres, ium, f.

The Door | Ostium, ii, n.

Folding Doors | Valvæ, arum, f.

You go over

The Threshold of the Door | Līmen, īnis, n.
into

The Hall | Aula, æ, f.

The Dining Room | Trīclīnium, ii, n.

The Inner Room | Conclāve, is, n.

The Kitchen | Cūlīna, æ, f.

Near which is

The Buttery, or Store-house | Promtūārīum, ii, n.

A Closet, or Place for the
keeping of any thing in | Armārium, ii, n.

By a Step, or Stair | Grādus, us, m.

you go into
The Bed Chamber | Cūbicūlum, i, n.

in which is
A Study | Mūseum, i, n.

The Upper Room | Cænācūlum, i, n.

*A Room bath**A Roof, or Arch*¹ Cămăra, æ, f.
Or, Fōrnix, īcis, f.*An Hearth, or Fire-place*² Căminus, i, m.
Or, Fōcus, i, m.*On the Outside of the HOUSE appears**A Balcony, or Gallery*³ Pergūla, æ, f.*The Window*

Fēnēstra, æ, f.

The Roof of the House

Tectum, i, n.

*The Ridge, or Top*Culmen, īnis, n.
Or, Fastīgium, ii, n.*An HOUSE is supported by**A Beam of the House*

Trabs, is, f.

A Rafter

Tignum, i, n.

*Doors have**A Post*

Postis, is, m.

A Hinge

Cardo, īnis, d.

A Chain

Cătēna, æ, f.

*A Bar, or Bolt*⁴ Obex, īcis, d.*A Lock*Or, Pērsūlus, i, m.
Sēra, æ, f.*Which is opened by**A Key*

Clāvis, is, f.

*Under the House is**A Cellar*

Cella, æ, f.

¹ Quid? Cum Pīenis exērpens Sēmina pomis
Gaudes, si Cāmeram percussī forte. *Horace.*² See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicon*, under the Word *Caminus*.³ Pergūla is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

OUT-

OUT-HOUSES are

<i>A Stall, or Stable</i> <i>in which is</i>	Stäbūlum, i, n.
<i>A Crib, or Manger</i>	Præsēpe, is, n.
<i>A Mill</i>	Mōla, æ, f.
<i>A Pri-vy, or House of Office</i>	Fōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Well</i>	Pūtēus, i, m.

A Company of HOUSES are

<i>A Street, or Row</i>	Vicus, i, m.
<i>A Town</i>	Oppīdum, i, n.
<i>A City</i>	Urbs, is, f.

To a CITY or TOWN belong

<i>A Gate</i>	Porta, æ, f.
<i>A Wall</i>	Mūrus, i, m.
<i>Or, Walls</i>	Mœnia, um, pl. n.
<i>A Market, or Place where</i> <i>Courts are kept</i>	Fōrum, i, n.

A Building is made by

<i>A Workman</i> <i>who cutteth</i>	¹ Fāber, ri, m.
<i>A Plank</i>	Planca, æ, f.
<i>A Board</i> <i>with an</i>	Tābūla, æ, f.
<i>Axe, or Hatchet</i> <i>He useth also</i>	Sēcūris, is, f.
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i>	Mallēus, i, m.
<i>A Saw</i>	Serra, æ, f.
<i>A File</i>	Līma, æ, f.
<i>A Wedge</i>	Cūneus, i, m.
<i>A Square</i>	Norma, æ, f.

¹ This Word signifies properly, him who worketh Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*; as, him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

A Crow,

*A Crow, or Bar**Glue**A Nail, or Pin**A Brick is*

Vectis, is, m.

Glūten, īnis, n.

Clāvus, i, m.

Lāter, ěris, m.

¹ *A Smith worketh Iron upon**An Anvil*

Incus, ūdis, f.

C H A P. XVIII.

OF HOUSHOLD-STUFF.

*All those moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the severall Uses of a Family, are called***F**URNITURE, or
HOUSHOLD-STUFF*A whole Set of any Thing, whereby one is furnished, is***S**^o Upellex, cīlis, f.² Instrūmentum, i, n.*For Dressing of Victuals there are**A Pot**A Caldron, or Kettle**which hath**A Cover, or Lid**A Frying-pan*

Olla, æ, f.

Lēbes, ētis, m.

^o Opercūlum, i, n.

Sartāgo, īnis, f.

*For blowing the Fire there is**A Pair of Bellows*

Follis, is, m.

*For taking up of Coals there is**A Pair of Tongs*

Forceps, īpis, d.

*For giving of Light there are**A Lamp, or Light*

Lūcerna, æ, f.

Or, Lampas, ādis, f.

¹ See the Note in p. 45.² Boves, Jumenta, & Instrūmentum Rusticum, Phædrus, L. 4. Fab. 4. v. 24.

<i>A Flambeau, or Torch</i>	Fax, făcis, f.
<i>A Candle</i>	Candēla, æ, f.
<i>which is put into</i>	
<i>A Candlestick</i>	Candēlābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i>	Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting up there is

<i>A Seat</i>	Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>	Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>	Scabellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench, or Form</i>	Scāmnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

<i>A Chair</i>	Cathēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

<i>A Cradle</i>	Cūnæ, ārum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i>	Lectus, i, m.

For putting Things upon there are

<i>A Table</i>	Menſa, æ, f.
<i>on which are put</i>	
<i>A Tablecloth</i>	Mantīle, is, n.
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	Mappa, æ, f.
<i>A Carpet</i>	Tāpes, ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

<i>A Knife</i>	Culter, tri, m.
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There are for the keeping and Carriage of Things

<i>A Vessel</i>	Vas, vāſis, n.
<i>A Sheath, or Case</i>	Thēca, æ, f.
<i>A Sack, or Bag</i>	Saccus, i, m.
<i>A Purſe</i>	Crūmēna, æ, f.
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

<i>A Box</i>	Pyxis, idis, f.
<i>A Coffe, or Chest</i>	Arca, æ, f.
<i>A Desk</i>	Scrīnnium, ii, n.
<i>A Basket</i>	Corbis, is, d.

Vessels

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i>	Dōlūm, ii, n.
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>	¹ Cadus, i, m.
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>	² Amphōra, æ, f.

Small Vessels for the holding of Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>	Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i>	Sītūla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths, are

<i>A Dish</i>	Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>	Pātina, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>	³

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any kind of Cup</i>	Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>A Bowl, or Goblet</i>	Pātēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot, with a hollow Belly</i>	Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Bottle</i>	
<i>A Drinking Glass *</i>	
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of Cup, Pot, or Jug</i>	Ansa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-Seller</i>	Sālīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry-Hangings</i>	Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
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¹ Some affirm this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is, 11 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.)

² This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

³ You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Cālīx Vitreus.

<i>A Picture</i>		Pictūra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>		Imāgo, inis, f.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>		Or, Simulācrum, i, n.
		Spēculum, i, n.

For cleaning of a Room they use

<i>A Broom, or Beesom</i>		Scōpa, æ, f.
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And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

<i>Saw-Dust</i>		Scobs, ōbis, f.
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For the holding of Urine there is

<i>A Chamber Pot, or Urinal</i>		Mātūla, æ, f.
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C H A P. XIX.

Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.

House and Land out of Town is

T HE Country		RUS, rūris, n.
<i>A Country Farm</i>		Villa, æ, f.
		Or, Prædium, ii, n.

LAND is

<i>A Court, or Plat</i>		Arēa, æ, f.
<i>A Field</i>		Ager, gri, m.

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is

<i>A Garden</i>		Hortus, i, m.
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Land for FRUIT-TREES is

<i>An Orchard</i>		Pōmārium, ii, n.
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Land for CORN is

<i>Arable Land</i>		Arvum, i, n.
<i>Or, Land fit for plowing</i>		

¹ Rus is understood.

H

Land

Land for HAY is

A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is

Pasture Ground | ¹Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN | ° Agrīcōla, æ, f.

The Plow-Man | ° Arātor, ōris, m.

breaks up the Earth with

A Plow | ° Arātrum, -i, n.

Parts of the PLOW are

The Plow-Tail, or Handle | Stīva, æ, f.

The Plow-Share | Vōmis, ōris, m.
& Vōmer,

By the PLOW is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The HUSBANDMAN soweth

Seed | Sēmen, ĩnis, n.

The GROUND is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake | Rastrum, i, n.
Pl. Rastrī, ōrum, m.

When the CORN looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

GRASS cut down, and dried by the SUN, is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn | ²Horreūm, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ³

Who

¹ *Rura* is understood. Pandere Agros pinguis, & pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.² Also a *Wine Cellar*.³ Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry,

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve | Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle, or Scythe | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade | Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork | Furca, æ, f.

For carrying of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart, or Waggon | Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen | ō Onus, ěris, n.

A Weight | Pondus, ěris, n.

For Travelling or Going

A Journey | ō Iter, itiněris, n.

there is

A Coach, or Chariot | Currus, us, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coachman, or Carter | Aurīga, æ, f.

who useth

A Whip, or Goad | Stimūlus, i, m.

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

A Pole | Tēmo, ōnis, m.

An Axle-tree | Axis, is, m.

A Wheel | Rōta, æ, f.

A Spoke | Rādīus, ii, m.

For the BEASTS are

A Yoke | Jūgum, i, n.

The Reins | Hābēna, æ, f.

Or, Lōrum, i, n.

Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening) never so much as once use the Name (Gardener.)

*A Pack, or Fardel
is carried in*

Sarcīna, æ, f.

Dorsers, or Pack-Saddles

Clītellæ, ārum, pl. f.

C H A P. XX.

OF SOCIETIES.

MEN *join together into*

A Family
A CORPORATION
A KINGDOM
A School
A CHURCH

F Amilia, æ, f.
Cīvitas, tis, f.
Regnum, i, n.
Schōla, æ, f.
¹ Ecclēsia, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

An Husband
A Wife
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress
A Man-servant
An Hand-Maid, or Maid
servant
in
Marriage

Vir, ri, m.
Uxor, ōris, f.
Dōminus, i, m.
Dōmina, æ, f.
Hērus, i, m.
Hēra, æ, f.
Fāmulus, i, m.
Ancilla, æ, f.

Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

A Dowry, or Portion

| Dos, dōtis, f.

In a CORPORATION are

A Citizen
A Magistrate

| Cīvis, is, m, & f.
| Māgistrātus, us, m.

In a KINGDOM are

A KING

| Rex, rēgis, m.

¹ It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A QUEEN

<i>A</i> QUEEN	Rēgīna, æ, f.
<i>The</i> PEOPLE	Pöpulus, i, m.
<i>The</i> KING <i>batb</i>	
<i>A</i> Crown	Cörōna, æ, f.
<i>A</i> Sceptre	Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A</i> Throne	Thrōnus, i, m.
	Or, Sölĭum, ii, n.
<i>The</i> PEOPLE <i>are</i>	
<i>The</i> Nobles	Pröcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The</i> Commonalty	Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The</i> Rabble	Vūlgus, i, m. & n.
<i>A</i> Company of PEOPLE <i>is</i>	
<i>A</i> Tribe	Trībus, us, f.
<i>A</i> Rout	Turba, æ, f.
<i>A</i> Nation	Gens, tis, f.
	Or, Nätio, ōnis, f.

C H A P. XXI.

The SCHOOL.

<i>A</i> School <i>are</i> <i>A</i> Master <i>A</i> Scholar	<i>In</i>	<i>S</i> Chöla, æ, f.
		Māgister, tri, m.
		Discipulus, i, m.
<i>MEN</i> declare their Thoughts by		
<i>Speech, or Discourse</i>		Sermo, ōnis, m.
<i>In</i> SPEECH <i>there are</i>		
<i>A</i> Letter		Lītēra, æ, f.
<i>A</i> Syllable		Syllāba, æ, f.
<i>A</i> Word		Verbum, i, n.
<i>SPEECH is</i>		
<i>A</i> Fable, or Tale		Fābūla, æ, f.

An

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<i>An History</i>	Histōria, æ, f.
<i>A Joke, or Jest</i>	Jocus, i, m.
<i>Fame, or Talk</i>	Fama, æ, f.

SPEECH written down is

<i>A Letter, or Epistle</i>	Epistōla, æ, f.
<i>A Book *</i>	Liber, ri, m.

A Book bath

<i>A Writer, or Author</i>	Auctor, ōris, m.
<i>A Title</i>	Titulus, i, m.
<i>A Side, or Page</i>	Pagina, æ, f.

A Writer is

<i>A Poet</i>	Poceta, æ, m.
<i>who writeth</i>	
<i>One single Verse</i>	Versus, us, m.
<i>A Poem, or Copy of Verses</i>	Carmen, inis, n.

For Writing they use

<i>A Pen</i>	Penna, æ, f.
<i>Ink</i>	Sepia, æ, f.
<i>Paper</i>	¹ Papyrus, i, f.
	Or, Charta, æ, f.

A PEN bath

<i>A Slit</i>	Crēna, æ, f.
<i>and is made by</i>	
<i>A Pen-knife</i>	² Scalpellum, i, n.
<i>They make</i>	
<i>A Line</i>	Līnea, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgula, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made; though now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

¹ It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.

² This is a Diminutive *Scalprum*. Suetonius calls a Pen-knife, *Scalprum Librarium*.

If

If Care is not taken, they make

<i>A Fault in Writing</i>	Mendum, i, n.
<i>A Blot</i>	Or, Menda, æ, f.
	Litūra, æ, f.
	<i>For Correction the Master bath</i>
<i>A Rod</i>	Virga, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Ferula</i>	Fērula, æ, f.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.

RULERS in the CHURCH are

J esus	J esus, us, m.
Christ	Christus, i, m.
<i>An Apostle</i>	Apostōlus, i, m.
<i>A Bishop</i>	Episcōpus, i, m.
<i>A Priest</i>	*Sācerdos, ōtis, m, & f.
<i>An Elder</i>	Presbyter, i, m.
<i>A Deacon</i>	Diaconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP of GOD is

Religion	*Rēligiō, ōnis, f.
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In the CHURCH there is

<i>A Pulpit</i>	*Suggestum, i, n.
<i>from which</i>	
<i>The Preacher</i>	*Conciōnātor, ōris, m.
<i>preacheth</i>	
<i>A Sermon</i>	*Conciō, ōnis, f.
<i>Or, readeth</i>	
<i>The Bible</i>	Biblīa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>The Testament</i>	Testāmentum, i, n.
<i>The Gospel</i>	Evangēlium, ii, n.

In

*In the Church-Yard
there is*

A Grave

A Monument

A Funeral is

*Sēpulcrētum, i, n.

*Sēpulcrum, i, n.

*Mōnūmentum, i, n.

*Fūnus, ēris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (*) before them.

CH A P. XXIII.

Of JUDICIAL MATTERS.

In GOVERNMENT there are

A Law
An Example

L Ex, lēgis, f.
Exemplum, i, n.

In LAW there are

A Judge

A Counsellor

A Witness

Jūdex, ĩcis, m. & f.

Consultor, ōris, m.

Tēstis, is, m. & f.

The JUDGE hath for writing

A Secretary, or Scribe

| Scība, æ, f.

Eor speaking publicly

A Cryer

| Præco, ōnis, m.

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman

Or, Executioner

| Carnīfex, ĩcis, m.

The

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The LAW commands to give to every Thing

<i>Right, or Due</i>	Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Worth, or Price</i>	Prētium, ii, n.

The LAW also giveth

<i>Punishment</i>	Pœna, æ, f.
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To those who are guilty of

<i>Vice</i>	Vitium, ii, n.
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A Vicious Deed is

<i>A Fault</i>	Culpa, æ, f.
<i>A Crime</i>	Crimen, inis, n.
<i>Villainy</i>	Scelus, eris, n.

A Crime is

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i>	Dōlus, i, m.
<i>A Lie</i>	Mendācium, ii, n.
<i>Fraud</i>	Fraus, dis, f.
<i>Lewdness</i>	Luxus, us, m.
<i>Theft</i>	Furtum, i, n.

Persons guilty of Crimes are

<i>An Adulterer</i>	Adulter, eri, m.
<i>A Robber, or Cut-Throat</i>	Latro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Thief</i>	Fur, fūris, m.
<i>A Whore</i>	Mēretrix, cis, f.

Punishments are

<i>Banishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, ii, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, nēcis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degradation</i>	Ignōmīnia, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, eris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, eris, n.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Vēnia, æ, f.
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They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, tis, f.
<i>will have</i>	

<i>A Reward</i>	Præmĭum, ii, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōriā, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, flĭpis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Hōnor, ōris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, ōris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Mercēs, ēdis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pēcūniā, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

C H A P. XXIV.

OF WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The joining of the Forces and Arms of many against others, is called

WAR

Bellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition is

Peace

Pax, pācis, f.

In PEACE there is

Agreement

Concordĭa, æ, f.

A League

Fœdus, ēris, n.

Quiet

Quĭes, tis, f.

Leisure

- Otium, ii, n.

Play

Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

Disagreement

Discordĭa, æ, f.

Danger

Pērĭcŭlum, i, n.

Strife

Lis, lĭtis, f.

A Quarrel

Jurgĭum, ii, n.

A Tumult,

<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tūmultus, us, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>	Prælium, ii, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	Insidiæ, ârum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Rūina, æ, f.
	Pernīties, ei, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	<i>Or, Exitium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	Pēnūria, æ, f.
<i>Or, Penury</i>	
<i>The Conqueror,</i>	Victor, ōris, n.
<i>after the Fight, bath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	Victōria, æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.
<i>As on the other Side there is</i>	
<i>Flight</i>	Fūga, æ, f.
<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War are</i>	
<i>A Leader, or Captain</i>	Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i>	Tūbīcen, īnis, m.
<i>An Ensign</i>	
<i>Or, Standard-Bearer</i>	Vexillārius, ii, n.
<i>who beareth</i>	
<i>An Ensign, or Standard</i>	Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>	Mīles, ītis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier</i>	Tīro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Horseman</i>	Eques, ītis, m. & f.
<i>A Footman</i>	Pēdes, ītis, m. & f.
<i>who bath</i>	
<i>A Companion</i>	Cōmes, ītis, m. & f.
<i>A Guardian</i>	Custos, ōdis, m. & f.
<i>The whole Body of the Forces is called</i>	
<i>An Army</i>	Exercitus, us, m.
<i>A Soldier bath for Offence, or Defence</i>	
<i>Arms, or Weapons</i>	Arma, ōrum, pl. n.
I 2	Offensive

Offensive Arms are

<i>A Club</i>	Fustis, is, m.
<i>A Staff, or Stick</i>	Băcŭlus, i, m. Or, Băcŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Sword</i>	Ensis, is, m. Or, Glădius, ii, m.
<i>A Spear, or Lance</i>	Haſta, æ, f.
<i>A Dart, or Javelin</i>	Jăcŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Sling</i>	Funda, æ, f.
<i>An Arrow</i>	Săgitta, æ, f.
<i>which is ſhot out of</i>	
<i>A Bow</i>	Arcus, us, m.
<i>A Quiver of Arrows is</i>	Phārētra, æ, f.
<i>Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called</i>	Tēlum, i, n.
<i>A Point of a Sword, or other Weapon, is</i>	Mŭcro, ōnis, m. Or, Cuſpis, idis, f.

Defensive Arms are

<i>An Helmet</i>	Gălăa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	Or, Caſſis, idis, f.
<i>which hath</i>	
<i>A Creſt</i>	Criſta, æ, f.
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of Mail</i>	Lōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Buckler, or Shield</i>	Clŷpēus, i, m. Or, Scŭtum, i, n.

Inſtruments of Muſick uſed in War, are

<i>A Trumpet</i>	Tŭba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>	Tympānum, i, n.

CHAP. XXV.

OF SEA, or NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind, is

A ^{Boat} of the greater kind, is A Ship	C Ymba, æ, f. Nāvis, is, f.
--	---

Parts of a SHIP, are

At the Bottom The Keel At the Fore-end is The Stem, or Prow At the Hind-end The Stern, or Poop For steering it The Helm, or Rudder	Cārīna, æ, f. Prōra, æ, f. Puppis, is, f. Clāvus, i, m.
---	--

Rooms are

The Hatches, or Decks	Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.
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Parts for helping the MOTION of the SHIP, and made of Wood, are

An Oar A Mast	Rēmus, i, m. Mālus, i, m.
--------------------------	--------------------------------------

Parts for helping the MOTION of the SHIP, and made of Cloth, are

A Sail	Vēlum, i, n.
---------------	---------------------

Sails are

The Main Sail The Fore Sail	¹ ²
--	--------------------------------------

¹ Called

² Called

Acatium, ii, n. Dolon, ōnis, m.
--

The Mizzen Sail

The Top Sail

¹

²

The Cross-piece to which the Sail is fastened, is called

The Sail-yard

| Antenna, æ, f.

For staying of the Ship there is

An Anchor

| Anchōra, æ, f.

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS, or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY, there are

*The Pendants, or Streamers
of a Ship*

| Aplustria, vel tra, um,
pl. n.

The Flag

³

There belong also to a SHIP

A Rope

| Fūnis, is, m.

A Cable, or great Rope

⁴Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.

*A Pilot, or Steersmen
of a Ship*

| Gubernator, ōris, m.

A Seaman, or Mariner

| Nauta, æ, m.

A Rower

| Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves in

A Galley

| Rēmīgium, ii, n.

*The Seats where the Row-
ers sit*

| Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.

A Float of Timber is

| Rātis, is, f.

¹ Called

| Epitrōmus, i, m.

² Called

| Sappāra, ōrum, pl. n.

³ Called

| Vexillum Navāle.

⁴ Funis is understood, which was also antiently used in the Feminine Gender.

C H A P. XXVI.

O F T I M E.

T I M E *is*

A *N Hour*
A Day
A Week
A Month
A Year
An Age

H *Ora, æ, f.*
Dies, ei, m. & f.
Hebdōmas, ædis, f.
Mensis, is, m.
Annus, i, m.
Sēcūlum, i, n.

In a DAY there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day</i>	<i>Dīlūcūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>or, Day-break</i>	
<i>The Morning</i>	<i>Māne, n. Undeclined</i>
<i>Noon Tide, or Mid Day</i>	<i>Mēridies, ēi, m.</i>
<i>The Dusk of the Evening</i>	<i>Crepuscūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>or, Twilight</i>	
<i>The Evening</i>	<i>Vesper, ris, m.</i>
<i>The Night</i>	<i>Nox, noctis, f.</i>

The DAY after the present DAY is

<i>To Morrow</i>	<i>Cras, n. Undeclined</i>
------------------	----------------------------

In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called

<i>* Sunday</i>	<i>†</i>
<i>Or, the Day of the Sun</i>	

Monday

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our *Saxon* Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

¹ Dies Dominicus,
 Or, Dies Solis

² Dies

<i>Monday</i>	2
<i>Or, the Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday</i>	3
<i>Or, Tuisco's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday</i>	4
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>	
<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or, Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or, Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or, Seater's Day</i>	

The YEAR is divided into four Parts, called

<i>The Spring</i>	<i>Ver, vēris, n.</i>
<i>The Summer</i>	<i>Æstas, tis, f.</i>
<i>Autumn</i>	<i>Autumnus, i, m.</i>
<i>The Winter</i>	<i>Hyems, ěmis, f.</i>

C H A P. XXVII.

Of NOUNS ADJECTIVE, or the
Manners of THINGS.

A THING is

C <i>Omely, or Handsome</i>	P <i>Ulcher, ra, rum</i>
<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Grātus, a, um</i>
<i>Wonderful</i>	<i>Mīrus, a, um</i>
<i>Vain</i>	<i>Vānus, a, um</i>
<i>Troublesome</i>	<i>Mōlestus, a, um</i>

- 2 *Dies Lunæ*
 3 *Dies Martis*
 4 *Dies Mercurii*
 5 *Dies Jovis*

- 6 *Dies Venēris*
 7 *Dies Sabbāti*
Or, Dies Saturni

Whole

<i>Whole</i>	Tōtus, a, um
<i>Torn</i>	Lācer, ra, rum
<i>What Thing is it?</i>	Quālis, is, e
<i>Such</i>	Talis, is, e

A Thing, as to its WEIGHT, is

<i>Heavy, grievous</i>	Grāvis, is, e
<i>Light</i>	Lēvis, is, e

If you compare one Thing with another, it is

<i>Divers, various</i>	Vārius, a, um
<i>Like</i>	Sīmīlis, is, e
<i>Unlike</i>	Dīsīmīlis, is, e

A Thing, as to its MOTION, is

<i>Gentle</i>	Lēnis, is, e
<i>Strong, earnest</i>	Vēhēmens, tis
<i>Swift, quick</i>	Cēler, ēris, e
<i>Slow, tardy</i>	Tardus, a, um

A SIGN is

<i>True</i>	Vērus, a, um
<i>Or, False</i>	Falsus, a, um
<i>Certain</i>	Certus, a, um
<i>Or, Doubtful</i>	Dūbīus, a, um

The MODE, or MANNER of a Thing is

<i>Fit, or fitting</i>	Aptus, a, um
<i>Unfit</i>	Ineptus, a, um

A PART is

<i>Great</i>	Magnus, a, um
<i>Or, Little</i>	Parvus, a, um

NATURE is

<i>Fruitful</i>	Uber, ēris
<i>Or, Barren</i>	Stērīlis, is, e

A Thing, as to the TIME of its CONTINUANCE, is

<i>New</i>	Nōvus, a, um
<i>Old</i>	Vētus, ēris, 3

As to its SEASONABLENESS it is

<i>Late</i>	Sērus, a, um
<i>Ripe</i>	Mātūrus, a, um
<i>Or, Unripe</i>	Immātūrus, a, um

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS

In which the Question is made by Quot, as

<i>How many</i>	Quot, Undeclined
-----------------	------------------

And the Answer by

<i>So many</i>	Tot, Undeclined
<i>One</i>	Unus, a, um
<i>Two</i>	Dūo, æ, o
<i>Three</i>	Tres, tres, tria
<i>Four</i>	Quātūor, Undeclined
<i>Five</i>	Quinque, Undeclined
<i>Six</i>	Sex, Undeclined
<i>Seven</i>	Septem, Undeclined
<i>Eight</i>	Octo, Undeclined
<i>Nine</i>	Nōvem, Undeclined
<i>Ten</i>	Dēcem, Undeclined
<i>Twenty</i>	Vīginti, Undeclined
<i>Thirty</i>	Trīginta, Undeclined
<i>An Hundred</i>	Centum, Undeclined
<i>A Thousand</i>	Mille, Undeclined

<i>Both</i>	Ambo, æ, o
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Those are ORDINAL NUMBERS which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is.

The Question is made by Quotus, as

<i>Of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is</i>	Quotus, a, um
--	---------------

The Answer is made by

<i>The First</i>	Prīmus, a, um
<i>Or, the Second</i>	Sēcundus, a, um
<i>The Third</i>	Tertius, a, um

The

*The Fourth**The Fifth**The Sixth**The Seventh**The Eighth**The Ninth**The Tenth**The Middlemost**The Last*

Quartus, a, um

Quintus, a, um

Sextus, a, um

Septimus, a, um

Octāvus, a, um

Nōnus, a, um

Dēcimus, a, um

Mēdius, a, um

Ultimus, a, um

*Things are also in respect of their NUMBER**Equal, or even**Unequal, or odd**Many**Or, Few**All**Frequent**Or, Seldom, rare*

Par, āris, c. 3

Impar, āris, c. 3

Multus, a, um

Paucus, a, cum

Omnis, is, e

Frequens, tis, c. 3

Or, Crēber, ra, um

Rārus, a, um

*There are twelve MONTHS**The MONTH**January**February**March**April**May**June**July**August**September**October**November**December*

Jānūārius

Fēbrūārius

Martius

- Aprīlis

Māius

Jūnius

Jūlius

Augustus

September, ris, re

Octōber, ris, re

Nōvember, ris, re

Dēcember, ris, re

*A PLACE is**Large, or wide*

| Amplus, a, um

¹ These are Nouns Adjective, *Menfis* being understood.

*Narrow, or strait*Angustus, a, um
Or, Arctus, a, um*A PLACE dedicated to GOD is*

Sacred

Sacer, ra, um

Others are

Prophane

Profanus, a, um

*As to PLACING a Thing it is**Convenient, or Commo-
dious*

Commodus, a, um

Right, on the Right

Dexter, ra, um

Or, Left

Sinister, ra, rum

With the Face upward

Supinus, a, um

With the Face downward

Pronus, a, um

*A BODY is**Hard*

Durus, a, um

Or, Soft

Mollis, is, e

Strong, or firm

Firmus, a, um

Or, Weak

Debilis, is, e

Hollow

Cavus, a, um

*As to its MEASURE it is**Equal*

Aequalis, is, e

How big is it

Quantus, a, um

So big

Tantus, a, um

Big, or great

Grandis, is, e

*Or, Ingens, tis, c. 3**Or, Small, slender*

Exilis, is, e

Thick

Crassus, a, um

Or, Thin

Tenuis, is, e

*As to its FIGURE it is**Round*

Rotundus, a, um

Square

Quadratus, a, um

Streight, Right

Rectus, a, um

Crooked

Curvus, a, um

*A SPIRIT is**Good*

Bonus, a, um

Or, Bad

Malus, a, um

GOD

GOD is

Eternal

| Æternus, a, um

A SOUL is

Good, gracious

| Pius, a, um

The LIGHT is

Clear, or Bright

| Clārus, a, um

The SHADE is

Dark, or Dull

| Obscūrus, a, um

A STAR is

Fixed, or steady

| Fixus, a, um

Or, Wandering

| Vāgus, a, um

The AIR is

Clear, not cloudy

| Sērēnus, a, um

The EARTH is

Dry

| Siccus, a, um

RAIN is

Thick

| Densus, a, um

Or, Spissus, a, um

A METAL is

Pure, or unmixed

| Purus, a, um

A PLANT is

Tender

| Tēner, ra, rum

Green

| Vīridis, is, e

Or, Dry

| Arīdus, a, um

A TREE is

High, or Tall

| Prēcērus, a, um

Or, Low

Or, Celsus, a, um

| Hūmīlis, is, e

HONEY is

Pure, sincere, not mixed
with Wax

| Sincērus, a, um

An ANIMAL is

Alive

| Vīvus, a, um

Or, Dead

| Mortuus, a, um

Sound,

Sound, well

Or, Sick, faint

Fat

Or, Lean

Wakeful

Brutish

Wild

Sometimes big with Young

Sānus, a, um

Æger, ra, rum

Pinguis, is, e

Mācer, ra, rum

Vigil, is, e

Brūtus, a, um

Fērus, a, um

Grāvīdus, a, um

A MAN'S HEAD is sometimes

Bald

his Skin

Hairy, rough

Calvus, a, um

Hirsūtus, a, um

A MAN'S COUNTENANCE is

Cheary, merry

Or, Sorrowful

Blithe, or kind

Joyous

Or, Sad

Hīlāris, is, e

Mœstus, a, um

Blandus, a, um

Lætus, a, um

Tristis, is, e

A MAN'S FACE is

Beautiful

Or, Ugly

Formōsus, a, um

Dēformis, is, e

For want of SIGHT, a MAN is

Blind

Cæcus, a, um

For want of HEARING

Deaf

Surdus, a, um

For want of SPEECH

Dumb

Mūtus, a, um

For want of the Use of HANDS, he is

Maimed, or lame

Mancus, a, um

For want of the Use of FEET, he is

Lame, or halt

Claudus, a, um

His STOMACH is

Hungry, fasting

Or, Full, satisfied

Jējūnus, a, um

Sātūr, a, um

A MAN

A MAN is

Potent, or able

Knowing

Pōtens, tis

Gnārus, a, um

As to his UNDERSTANDING he is

Wise

Unpolished, rude

Foolish

Sāpiens, tis, c. 3

Rūdis, is, e

Stultus, a, um

As to his DISPOSITIONS and MANNERS he is

Bold

Valiant

Mild, meek

Or, Cruel, fierce

Or, Barbarous

Chast

Or, Wanton

Pleasant

Severe

Honest, or virtuous

Covetous

Or, Prodigal

Holy

Sober

Or, Drunken

Audax, ācis, c. 3

Fortis, is, e

Mitis, is, e

Sævus, a, um

Barbārus, a, um

Castus, a, um

Lascīvus, a, um

Jūcundus, a, um

Sēvērus, a, um

Prōbus, a, um

Avārus, a, um

Prōdīgus, a, um

Sanctus, a, um

Sōbrius, a, um

Ebrīus, a, um

In his CONVERSATION he is

Just

Friendly

Justus, a, um

Amīcus, a, um

As to his SOCIETY he is

Alone

Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um

Sōcius, a, um

As to ACTION he is

Brisk, chearful

Dull, or blockish

Slow, backward

Sluggish, lazy

Alācer, ris, re

Hēbes, ētis, c. 3

Pīger, ra, rum

Segnis, is, e

To do a WORK which is

<i>Easy</i>		Făcīlis, is, e
<i>Or, Hard, difficult</i>		Difficīlis, is, e

After WORK is done, he is

<i>Weary</i>		Fessus, a, um
<i>Tired</i>		Lassus, a, um

As to his STATE he is

<i>Rich</i>		Dives, itis
<i>Or, Poor</i>		Pauper, ěris
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>		Liber, ěra, rum
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>		Servus, a, um
<i>Well, or safe</i>		Salvus, a, um
<i>Prosperous</i>		Prosper, ěra, rum
<i>Happy</i>		Fĕlix, ĩcis, c. 3
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>		Miser, ěra, um

As to his AGE he is

<i>Young</i>		Jŭvĕnis, is
<i>Old</i>		Sĕnex, is

A Man without a Garment is

<i>Naked, bare</i>		Nŭdus, a, um
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To the SIGHT, a Thing is

<i>White</i>		Albus, a, um
<i>Black</i>		Nĭger, ra, rum
<i>Red</i>		Rŭber, ra, rum

To the TASTE it is

<i>Sweet</i>		Dulcis, is, e
<i>Bitter</i>		Amārus, a, um
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>		Acer, ācris, ācre

To the SMELL it is

<i>Sweet-scented</i>		Suavis, is, e
<i>Stinking</i>		Tĕter, ra, rum

To the TOUCH, a Thing is

<i>Plain</i>		Plānus, a, um
<i>Even</i>		Æquus, a, um
<i>Smooth</i>		Lāvis, is, e
<i>Or, Rough, sharp</i>		Asper, ěra, ěrum

PROVISION *is*

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um
<i>Or, Cheap</i>	Vīlis, is, e

HOUSHOLD STUFF *is*

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um
<i>Public</i>	Publicus, a, um

HOUSHOLD STUFF *is*

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, a, um
<i>Or, Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e

Some one BODY *will learn*

<i>More</i>	Plus, ūris
<i>than</i>	
<i>The rest</i>	Cæter, ěra, ěrum

C H A P. XXVIII.

Of V E R B S.

A THING is said

T <i>O be</i>	S <i>UM, esse, fui</i>
<i>To act, or do</i>	<i>° Ago, ěre, egi, actum</i>
<i>Or, To suffer</i>	<i>¹ Pātor, pāti, passus sum</i>

That which is, uses

<i>To become</i>	Fīo, ěri, factus sum
<i>To continue, or abide</i>	Māneo, ěre, si, mansum

To ACT is

<i>To move</i>	Mōveo, ěre, mōvi, mōtum
<i>To frame, or fashion</i>	Fingo, ěre, finxi, fictum

¹ It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its Termination like a Verb Passive, but signifies to do like a Verb Active.

<i>To form</i>	Formo, āre, avi, atum
<i>To put</i>	Pōno, ěre, pōsui, pōsitum
<i>To begin to act, is</i>	Cæpisse, pi, tum, imperf.

The Actions of GOD, as to the World, are

<i>To create</i>	Crĕo, āre, avi, atum
<i>To preserve, or keep it</i>	Servo, āre, avi, atum
<i>To manage, or rule</i>	Rĕgo, ěre, rexi, rectum
<i>To bless, or make happy</i>	Bĕo, āre, avi, atum

Bodies which give LIGHT use

<i>To arise</i>	° Orior, i, ortus sum
<i>To shine</i>	Lŭceo, ěre, luxi,—
<i>To glitter, or twinkle</i>	Mīco, āre, micui,—

FIRE uses

<i>To burn, or to be kindled</i>	Ardeo, ěre, arsi, arsum
<i>To burn, or scorch</i>	- Uro, ěre, ussi, ustum

WATER uses

<i>To flow</i>	Flŭo, ěre, fluxi, fluxum
<i>To boil up</i>	Ferveo, ěre, fervi,—

A CLOUD

<i>To rain</i>	Plŭo, ěre, plui,—
<i>To thunder</i>	Tōno, āre, tōnui, tōnitum

The WIND

<i>To blow</i>	Flo, āre, flāvi, flātum
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The SEA

<i>To roar</i>	Frĕmo, ěre, uī, frēmītum
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A PLANT uses

<i>To grow</i>	Cresco, ěre, crĕvi, crĕtum
<i>To flourish, or blossom</i>	Flōrĕo, ěre, florui,—
<i>To wither, or fade</i>	Marceo, ěre, marcui,—

An INSECT uses

<i>To creep</i>	Rĕpo, ěre, repsi, reptum
<i>Or, as a Serpent, to wriggle</i>	Serpo, ěre, serpsi, scriptum
<i>Or, as a Flea, to skip, or jump</i>	Sālio, ěre, salui, saltum

A BIRD

A BIRD uses

To fly	Vŏlo, āre, avi, atum
To sing	Cāno, ěre, cĕcīni, cantum

A FISH

To swim	No, āre, nāvi, nātum
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A BULLOCK

To low	Mūgĭo, ĭre, mugivi, itum
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An HOG

To grunt	Grunnĭo, ĭre, ivi, itum
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A SHEEP

To bleat	Bālo, āre, avi, atum
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An ASS

To bray	Rūdo, ěre, rudi, —
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An HORSE

To neigh	Hinnio, ĭre, ivi, itum
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A LION

To roar	Rūgio, ĭre, ivi, itum
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A WOLF

To howl	° Ulŭlo, āre, avi, atum
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A DOG

To bark	Lātro, āre, avi, atum
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A MAN uses

To be born	Nascor, sci, nātus sum—
To live	Vĭvo, ěre, vixi, victum
To sense, or feel	Sentio, ĭre, sensi, sensum
To be able	Possum, posse, pōtui, —
To be well, or strong	Vāleo, ěre, valui, valitum
To pine, or languish	Langueo, ěre, langui, —
To die	Mōrior, ri, mortuus sum

To the SENSES Things use

To be open, or plain	Pāteo, ěre, patui, —
To be clear	Lĭquĕre, liqui, imper.
To lie fair, to appear	Pāreo, ěre, ui, itum seldom
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lāteo, ěre, ui, itum. [used

A MAN by the Sense of SIGHT uses

To see a thing | Video, ēre, vīdi, vīsum

By the Sense of HEARING

To hear | Audio, īre, īvi, itum

By the Sense of SMELLING

To smell | ^oOdōror, āri, atus sum

By the Sense of TASTING

To taste | Gusto, āre, avi, atum

By the Sense of TOUCHING

To touch | Tango, ēre, tetīgi, tactum

Things are also perceived by the EAR

To sound | Sōno, āre, sōnui, sonitum

To make a Noise | Strēpo, ēre, ui, strepitum

To crack, or give a Crack | Crēpo, āre, ui, crepitum

By the SMELL

To smell, or cast a Smell | ^oOleo, ēre, olui, olitum

By the TASTE

To taste of, or savour | Sāpio, ēre, sapiui, & sapivi

By the TOUCH or FEELING

To be cold | Frīgeo, ēre, frixi,—

To be warm | Tēpeo, ēre, tepui,—

To be hot | Cāleo, ēre, calui, itum

A MAN with his HEAD uses

To nod | Nūto, āre, avi, atum

Nūo, ēre is out of use

With his EYES

To spy | ¹Spēcīo, ēre

To discern | ²Cerno, ēre, crevi, cretum

To behold, or look to | Tūeor, ēri, taētus sum

¹ This is not in use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

² You will scarce find any Preter or Supine when it is used in this Sense.

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With his MOUTH

To breathe	Spīro, āre, avi, atum
To talk, or speak	Lōquor, qui, loquutus sum
To prate, or prattle	Gartio, īre, ivi, itum
To cry out	Clāmo, āre, avi, atum
To mutter	Mūtio, īre, ivi, itum

When MEN speak, they are wont

To call	Vōco, āre, avi, atum
To say	Dīco, ěre, dixi, dictum
Or, affirm	Aio, ěre, aīsti, def.
To tell	Narro, āre, avi, atum
To ask	Rōgo, āre, avi, atum
To confess	Fāteor, ěri, fassus sum
Or, to deny	Nēgo, āre, avi, atum

When MEN do not speak, they are said

To be silent	Sīleo, ěre, filui,—
To hold their Peace	Tāceo, ěre, tacui, tēcītum

A MAN with his TONGUE uses

To lick	Lingo, ěre, linxi, linctum
To lap	Lambo, ěre, lambi,—
To suck	Sūgo, ěre, fuxi, fuctum

With his TEETH

To gnaw	Rōdo, ěre, rosi, rosum
To champ, or chew	Mando, ěre, di, mansum
To bite	Mordeo, re, mōmordi, mor-
To crash, or gnash	Strīdeo, ěre, strīdi,— [sum

With his HAND

To take	Cāpio, ěre, cēpi, captum
To snatch	Rāpio, ěre, rapui, raptum
To give	Do, āre, dēdi, dātum
To hold	Tēneo, ěre, tenui, tentum
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendo, ěre, di, prensum

A MAN with his FINGERS uses

To crop	Carpō, ěre, psi, carptum
To pluck	Vello, ěre, velli & vulsi, vulsum

With

With his NAILS

<i>To claw</i>	Scābo, ěre, scābi,—
<i>To scratch</i>	Scalpo, ěre, si, scalptum

With his FEET

<i>To kick</i>	Calco, āre, avi, atum
<i>To go</i>	Eo, ěre, ivi, itum
<i>To come</i>	Vĕnio, ěre, vĕni, ventum
<i>To follow</i>	Sĕquor, qui, sequutus sum

From the HEAD he uses also

<i>To spit</i>	Spūo, ěre, spui, sputum
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From the BLADDER

<i>To make water</i>	Meio, ěre, minxi, mictum
	Mingo, ěre is out of use

From the STOMACH upwards, or the GUTS downwards

<i>To vomit</i>	Vōmo, ěre, ui, vomitum
<i>To break wind</i>	Pĕdo, ěre, pĕpĕdi, pĕditum
<i>To dung</i>	Caco, āre, avi, atum

The several MODES of GOING are

<i>To step, or go</i>	Grādior, di, gressus sum—
<i>To go a Foot pace</i>	Vādo, ěre, vasi, vasum
<i>To walk</i>	Ambūlo, āre, avi, atum
<i>To run</i>	Curro, ěre, cucurri, cursum

If a Place be slippery he is liable

<i>To slide, or slip</i>	Lābor, bi, lapsus sum
<i>To rush, or tumble</i>	Ruo, ěre, rui, ruitum

If ROUGH

<i>To stagger, or stumble</i>	Tītūbo, āre, avi, atum
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If HIGH, he uses

<i>To climb</i>	Scando, ěre, di, scansum
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¹ This Preter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

A MAN,

V O C A B U L A R Y. 79

*A MAN, as to his GESTURE, or different POSTURE
of Body, is said*

<i>To rise</i>	Surgo, ěre, surrexi, ectum
<i>To stand</i>	Sto, are, stēti, statum
<i>To stretch</i>	¹ Tendo, ěre, tētendi, tensū Or, Tentum
<i>To bend</i>	Flecto, ěre, flexi, flexum
<i>To lean</i>	Nītor, ti, sus & nixus sum
<i>To sit</i>	Sēdeo, ěre, fedi, sessum
<i>To fall</i>	Cādo, ěre, cēcīdi, casum
<i>To lie down</i>	Cūbo, āre, cubui, cubitum Or, Cumbo, ěre
<i>To lie along</i>	Jaceo, ěre, jacui, itum
<i>To cling, or cleave to</i>	Hæreo, ěre, hæsi, hæsum
<i>To hang</i>	Pendeo, ěre, pēpendi sum

If a MAN moves a Thing, he is said

<i>To stir, or raise it</i>	Cieo, ěre, civi, citum
<i>To shake</i>	Quātio, ěre, quasi, quassum
<i>To turn</i>	Verto, ěre, verti, versum
<i>To rub it</i>	Frico, āre, fricui, frictum
<i>To send, or sling</i>	Mitto, ěre, misi, missum
<i>To cast</i>	Jācio, ěre, jeci, jactum
<i>To lead</i>	Dūco, ěre, duxi, ductum
<i>To thrust</i>	Trūdo, ěre, trufi, trusum
<i>To drive</i>	Pello, ěre, pepuli, pulsum
<i>To roll</i>	Volvo, ěre, volvi, volutum
<i>To draw</i>	Trāho, ěre, traxi, tractum
<i>To lift, or take up</i>	² Tollo, ěre, sustuli, sublatū
<i>To bear</i>	Fero, ferre, tūli, latum
<i>To carry</i>	Porto, āre, avi, atum Or, Vēho, ěre, xi, vectum

A MAN hath Power

<i>To know, or understand</i>	Scio, ěre, scivi, scitum
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¹ It formerly made *tendi*.

² It has its Preter Tense from the Verb *Sustulo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

*To remember**To will*| ¹Mēmīnisse, memini,—

| Volo, velle, vōlui,—

*Actions of the UNDERSTANDING and JUDGMENT
are**To consider**To meditate**To know, or take knowledge
of**To judge**To approve, or like**To condemn**To think**To believe**To doubt**To trust*

| Considero, āre, avi, atum

| Meditor, āri, tatus sum

| Nosco, ěre, novi, notum

| Jūdicō, āre, avi, atum

| Prōbo, āre, avi, atum

| Damno, āre, avi, atum

| Pūto, āre, avi, atum

| Crēdo, ěre, didi, creditū

| Dūbīto, āre, avi, atum

| Fīdo, ěre, fīsus sum

*PASSIONS of the MIND cause Men**To love**To favour**Or, to hate**To joy, or rejoice**To hope**To desire, or covet**To wish for**To fear**Or, to dread**To be angry**To wonder**To be ashamed**To contemn, or despise**To scorn*| ^oAmo, āre, avi, atum

| Fāveo, ěre, favi, fautum

| ⁻Odisse, odi,— *defec.*

| Gaudeo, ěre, gavīsus sum

| Spēro, āre, avi, atum

| Cūpio, ěre, ivi, itum

| Opto, āre, avi, atum

| Timeo, ěre, ui—

| Mētuo, ěre, ui—

| ⁻Irascor, sci, irātus sum

| Mīror, āri, miratus sum

| Pūdeo, ěre, ui, pudītum

| ²Temno, ěre, pī, temptum

| Sperno, ěre, sprēvi, spretum

*The OUTWARD SIGNS of our INWARD PASSIONS are
Of Joy**To laugh*

| Rideo, ěre, rīsi, rīsum

¹ This defective Verb wants all but the Præter Tense, and those that are formed of it.² *Temtum* is hardly used out of Composition.*To*

Of SORROW

To weep	Fleo, ēre, flēvi, flētum
To mourn	¹ Lūgeo, ēre, luxi
To bewail	Plōro, āre, avi, ātum
To complain	Queror, ri, questus sum
To groan	Gēmo, ēre, gemui, itum

Of FEAR.

To tremble	Trēmo, ēre, trēmui,—
To wax pale	Palleo, ēre, pallui,—

When a Man wants MEAT, he is said

To hunger, or be hungry	Esūrio, īre, īvi, itum
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When he wants DRINK

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītio, īre, ivi, itum
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So when he is HUNGRY, he uses

To eat	^o Edo, ēre, ēdi, estum, or esum
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As, when THIRSTY

To drink	Bībo, ēre, bībi, bībītum
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GOOD THINGS use

To be pleasing, to please	Plāceo, ēre, placui, placī-
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BAD THINGS [tum

To hurt, or harm	Lædo, ēre, læsi, læsum
To be painful, to pain	Dōleo, ēre, dōlui, itum
To affright	Terreo, ēre, terrui, itum
To trouble, or disturb	Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum
To be harmful, to harm	Nōceo, ēre, cui, itum

A Man, as to his POSSESSIONS, is said

To have	Hābeo, ēre, ui, itum
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If he has NOTHING, he is said

To be empty	Vāco, āre, avi, atum
To want, or be without	Careo, ēre, ui, itum & ssum
To want, or need	^o Egeo, ēre, ēgui

¹ Luctum is read in no Author.

The L O N D O N

That which he HATH, he is wont

To use	- Utor, ti, usus sum
To enjoy	Fr̄uor, fr̄ui, ctus, oritus sum

That which he DISLIKES, he uses

To change	M̄to, āre, avi, atum
To let, or let alone	S̄no, ěre, sivi, situm
To leave, or forsake	Linquo, ěre, liqui, lictum

A Man, as to his BUSINESS, is said

To be able	Qūo, ěre, qūvi, quitum
To study, or labour	St̄deo, ěre, st̄dui, itum
To dare, or venture	Audeo, ěre, ausus sum
To get, or obtain	P̄tior, ěri, potitus sum

As it is his DUTY in all lawful Means of Living

To try	Exp̄rior, ěri, expertus sum
To seek after	P̄to, ěre, petivi, or petii,
So, it is	petitum
To beware, be cautious	C̄veo, ěre, c̄vi, cautum
To care	C̄ro, āre, āvi, atum
To serve, or deserve	M̄teor, ěri, merui, itum, or
	M̄reo, ěre, meritus sum

Therefore he ought

To consult	Cons̄lo, ěre, ui, ultum
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The several BUSINESSES of Men are

Of a PHYSICIAN

To heal, or cure	² M̄deor, ěri
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Of a COOK

To dress, or cook	C̄quo, ěre, coxi, coctum
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When a Man EATS a MEAL, if in the MORNING, he is said

To breakfast	Jento, āre, avi, atum
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¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.² It borrows a Preter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

V O C A B U L A R Y. 83

If at Noon

To dine | Prandeo, ēre, di, pransum

If at Night

To sup | Cæno, āre, āvi, ātum

It is the BUSINESS of a TAYLOR

To sew | Sūo, ēre, fui, sūtum

To patch | Sarcio, īre, farsī, fartum

With a GARMENT, a Man uses

To cloath, or array himself | ^o Amīcio, īre, cui, amictū

Also | amicivī seldom

To put it on | Induo, ēre, ui, ūtum

Or, to put it off | Exuo, ēre, ui, ūtum

It is the BUSINESS of a BUILDER

To build | Struo, ēre, struxi, structum

Of the SHEPHERD

To feed | Pasco, ēre, pāvi, pastum

To milk | Mulgeo, ēre, mulsi, mulsū
& mulctum

To clip, to shear | Tondēo, ēre, tōtondi, ton-
sum

Of the HUSBANDMAN

To sow | ¹ Sēro, ēre, sēvi, sātum

To reap, or mow | Mēto, ēre, messui, messum

To grind | Mōlo, ēre, molui, molitum

Of the PLOW-MAN

To plow | ^o Aro, āre, avi, atum

Of the GARDENER

To plant | Planto, āre, avi, atum

To dig | Fōdio, ēre, fōdi, fossū

It belongs to the MASTER of the FAMILY

To call for, or require | Posco, ēre, poposci, ² pos-
cītum

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signifi-
cation, make *Serui*; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deferui*.

² Is seldom used.

<i>To bid, or command</i>	Jūbeo, ēre, jussi, jussum
<i>To forbid</i>	Vēto, āre, vetui, vetitum
<i>To bid, or invite</i>	Invito, āre, avi, atum

It is the BUSINESS of a KING

<i>To reign</i>	Regno, āre, avi, atum
<i>To govern</i>	Guberno, āre, avi, atum
<i>To establish</i>	¹ Sancio, īre, sanxi, sanctum & sancitum

It is the BUSINESS of a SCHOOL-MASTER

<i>To teach the Scholar</i>	Dōceo, ēre, docui, doctum
<i>To admonish Him</i>	Mōneo, ēre, ui, monitum
<i>To advise</i>	Suadeo, ēre, suasi, suasum

If he DOES WELL

<i>To praise Him</i>	Laudo, āre, avi, atum
<i>Or, Commend</i>	

If he DOES AMISS

<i>To threaten Him</i>	Mīnor, āri, natus sum
<i>To punish</i>	Pūnio, īre, ivi, itum

It is the DUTY of the SCHOLAR

<i>To learn</i>	Disco, ēre, didici, ²
<i>To imitate</i>	^o Imitor, āri, imitatus sum
<i>To obey</i>	^o Obedio, īre, ivi, itum
<i>Duly to regard</i>	Cōlo, ēre, colui, cultum
<i>To fear, stand in awe</i>	Vēreor, ēri, veritus sum

In the CHURCH Men use

<i>To pray</i>	Prēcō, cari, catus sum
<i>To beseech</i>	⁻ Oro, āre, avi, atum
<i>To vow</i>	Vōveo, ēre, vōvi, votum

Before a JUDGE

<i>To promise, or engage</i>	Spondeo, ēre, sponsondi, sponsum
<i>To swear</i>	Jūro, āre, avi, atus sum, atū

¹ Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.² And formerly *discitum*.

A SOLDIER uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pāro, āre, avi, atum
To fight	Pugno, āre, avi, atum
To strike	Ico, ěre, ici, ictum
To beat, or overcome	Vinco, ěre, vīci, victum
To tame, or subdue	Dōmo, āre, ui, itum
To pillage	Spōlio, āre, avi, atum
Or, plunder	
Sometimes	
To spare	Parco, ěre, peperci, parsum & parsi seldom

There are several ACTIONS which Men have in
BUSINESS, as

WATER

To draw	Haurio, ěre, hausi, haustum
To wash	Lāvo, āre, lavi, lotum & lautum, & lavatum
To pour out	Fundo, ěre, fūdi, fustum

DIVERS ACTIONS

To number	Nūmĕro, āre, avi, atum
To gather, or chuse	Lĕgo, ěre, lĕgi, lectum
To mix, or mingle	¹ Misceo, ěre, miscui, mistū
To join	Jungo, ěre, junxi, junctum
To scatter	Spargo, ěre, sparsi, sparsum
To divide	Dīvido, ěre, divīsi, divīsum
To distribute, or give out	Tribuo, ěre, tribui, tribūtū

They use also with INSTRUMENTS

To cut	Sĕco, āre, sĕcui, sectum
To cleave	Findo, ěre, fīdi, fissum
X To slash	Scindo, ěre, scīdi, scissum
To smite, or to back	Cædo, ěre, cecīdi, cæsum
To prick	² Pungo, ěre, pūpūgi, punctum
To strangle	Strangūlo, āre, avi, atum

¹ Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

² Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

To kill	¹ Nēco, āre, necavi
To thump, or knock	Tundo, ēre, tūtūdi, tunsum
To break	Frango, ēre, frēgi, fractum
To burst	Rumpo, ēre, rupi, ruptum
To press, or squeeze	Prēmo, ēre, pressi, pressum
To sweep, or brush	Verro, ēre, verri, versum
To purge, or cleanse	Purgo, āre, āvi, atum
To rub out	Dēleo, ēre, delēvi, etum
To adorn	Orno, āre, āvi, atum
To polish	Pōlio, īre, īvi, itum
To paint	Pingo, ēre, pinxi, pictum
To write	Scribo, ēre, scripsi, scriptum

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincio, īre, vinxi, victum
To gird	Cingo, ēre, cinxi, cinctum
To hoop	Vīco, ēre, vievi, viētum

That which is BOUND

To loose, or loosen	Solvo, ēre, solvi, solūtum
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That which is SHUT

To open	Pando, ēre, pandi, passum
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That which is OPEN

To shut	Claudo, ēre, clausi, clausum
---------	------------------------------

That which is HID

To shew	Monstro, āre, avi, atum
---------	-------------------------

That which seems

To hang, ready to fall	² Mīneo, ēre, mīnūi
They use	
To prop, support	Fulcio, īre, fulsi, fultum

¹ Necui is seldom used, *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

² *Præmineo*, *Emineo*, *Promineo*, *Immineo* come from this Verb *Mīnere*, and not from *Manere*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem*. *Lucretius*, l. 6. v. 562.

That

VOCABULARY. 87

That Men DO SO OR SO, is, because it uses

To like them | Libeo, ēre, libui, libitum

Or, to be allowed | Liceo, ēre, licui, licitum

If they do a THING OFT, they are said

To exercise | Exerceo, ēre, cui, ercītum

To use, or to be accustomed | Sueo, fuevi, fuetum

To use, or to wont | Soleo, ēre, solitus sum

In BUSINESS Men use

To buy | Emo, ēre, emi, emptum

X To sell | Vendo, ēre, dīdi, venditum

To owe | Dēbeo, debui, debitum

A Man ought

To begin a Work
in order | Ordior, īri, orfus sum &
ordītus

To make, or do it | Fācio, ēre, fēci, factum

And to carry it on | Gero, ēre, gessi, gestum

if he designs

To finish, or end it | Fīnio, Fīnīre, ivi, itum

CHAP. XXIX.

OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

What is it?

Who or which is it?

Quid?

Quis?

The Answer is

I

Or, Thou

Himself

That

Ego

Tū

Sui

Ille, illa, illud

Or, is, ea, id

Or, iste, ista, istud

¹ Emere was formerly used for to TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demēre, Eximēre, &c.

Ones

Ones self	Ipse, ipsa, ipsum
This	Hic, hæc, hoc
The same	Idem, eadem, idem
Another	Alius, alia, aliud
Some one	Quidam, quædam, quod-
Any	Ullus, ulla, ullum [dam
None	¹ Nullus, nulla, nullum
That, which, who	Qui, quæ, quod

If you ask

Which, or whether of the two	² Uter, utra, utrum
It is	
Either, or one of the two	Alter, altera, alterum
Neither of the two	² Neuter, neutra, neutrum

If you ask

Whose is it?	Cujus?
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The Answer is, it is

Mine	Mēus, a, um
Thine	Tūus, a, um
His own	Sūus, a, um
Ours	Noster, nostra, nostrum
Yours	Vester, vestra, vestrum
Their own	Sūus, sua, suum

If you ask

Of what Tribe or Country is he?	Cūjas, atis
---------------------------------	-------------

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country	Nostras, atis
Of your Tribe, or Country	Vestras, atis

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *ne ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *ne uter*.

C H A P. XXX.

O F A D V E R B S.

ADVERBS of ASKING are

W *Hether?*
Or, no
Why

N *Um?* *An?*
Ne?
Quāre? *Cur?*

O f A F F I R M I N G

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

I *mo, nā*
Quidem

O f D E N Y I N G

*No, not***I** *Nē, non, haud*

O f P L A C E

*If the Question be made by**Where***I** *Ubi?**The Answer is by*

Here
There
Any where
No where
Far off
Nigh

H *ic*
I *bi*
U *squam*
N *usquam*
P *rōcul*
P *rōpe*

*If the Question is**Whence***I** *Unde?**The Answer is*

Hence
Thence

H *inc*
I *nde*

N*If*

If the Question is

Whither

| Quo?

The Answer is

Hitber

| Huc

Of TIME.

If the Question is

When

| Quando?

The Answer is

Then

| Tunc, tum

When I came

| Cū

Yesterday

| Hēri

Erewhile, sometime since

| Dūdūm

Long ago

| - Olim

Now

| Nunc

Streight, by and by

| Mox

At any time, ever

| Unquam

Never

| Nunquam

If the Question is

How long

| Quamdiu?

The Answer is

A long time

| Diu

While

| Dum

Until

| Dōnec

If you ask

How oft

| Quōties?

The Answer is

Once

| Sēmel

Twice

| Bis

Thrice

| Ter

Four times
Oft, or oftentimes
Always

Quater
Sæpe
Semper

If you ask

How
Doth he act?

Quomodo

The Answer is

So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together

Sic, Ita
Tēmere
Frustra
Simul

If you ask

How
GREAT IS SHE?

Quam

The Answer is

As GREAT
As I
More GREAT
Than I

Tam
Quam
Magis
Quam

C H A P. XXXI.

Of the PREPOSITIONS.

*The Eleven Pair of PREPOSITIONS which respect
SPACE in General, are*

T^O
From

A^D
A, ab, or abs

N 2

At,

*At, or nigh**Off**Over, on the other Side**About**Into**Out of**Within**Without**Through, by**Beside**Above, over**Below, beneath**Before**After**Or, behind**Upon**Under**Hither, or on this Side**Beyond**Between, or between**Against, over against**Apud**Trans**Circa**Or, Circum**In**E, or ex**Intra**Extra**Per**Præter**Sûpra**Infra**Ante**Post**Pōne**Sûper**Sub**Or, Subter**Cis**Or, Citra**Ultra**Inter**Adversus**The other PREPOSITIONS are**Against**Towards**Beside, nigh to**For, because of**With one, in one's keeping**Nigh to, and for**After, according to**By, close by**With, together with**Without, not with**Before, in one's Presence**Out of Sight, privily**Contra**Erga**Juxta**Ob**Pēnes**Propter**Sēcundum**Sēcus**Cum**Absque**Cōram**Clam**Before,*

Before, in sight of
From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Pālam
Dē
Præ
Pro
Sine
Tēnus

CHAP. XXXII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND *Also, too*
Neither, nor
Either, or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Although
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
At

E^T, *que, atque*
Quoque
Nēque, nec
Aut, vel, ve
Sed, ast, at, autem
Quia
Nam, ° Enim
Si
Ni, nisi
Ergo, ° Igitur
Quamquam
Tāmen
Ut
Ita
Ut

C H A P. XXXIII.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

O! *Ob!*
Sobo!

Lo! Behold!

Welladay! Wo!

Pby! Pish!

Hush! Whist!

O! *Eho! Heus! Hem!*

En! Ecce!

Hei! Væ!

Phy! Au!

St! Au!

F I N I S.

